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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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20 June 1985

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## ANGOLA

Students Training in USSR Meet in Minsk (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 Apr 85).....	1
Soviet, JMPLA Youth To Hold Celebration in Moldavia (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Apr 85).....	4
UNITA Members Surrender to Authorities (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 Apr 85).....	6
Guarded Optimism Expressed Regarding Solution for Namibia (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 Apr 85).....	8
Uige Coffee Production Continues Despite Difficulties (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 10 Apr 85).....	10
FAPLA's Logistics Specialist Course Ends (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Apr 85).....	12
Briefs	
New BPV Members in Cazenga	14
New Officials in Lunda-Norte	14
Minister Kimba Visits Bulgaria	14
OPA Delegation Visits Cuba	15
Official Visits Quimbele, Kuilo-Kuango	15
Businesses Confiscated	15
Training in Waco-Kungo	15
Agreement Signed With Sao Tome and Principe	16
MPLA Party Positions Discussed	16
Power Outages Explained	16

## CHAD

Islamic Liberation Movement Lists Political Goals (Youssef Bourema; ETUDES ISLAMIQUES, Mar 85).....	17
--	----

Nation Faces War, Threat of Famine (Henri Djram Moyta; NIGRIZIA, Apr 85).....	20
--	----

## GUINEA

China Donates 3,000 Tons of Rice Seeds (HOROYA, 13 Apr 85).....	23
Village Hydraulics Program Financed by Saudi Arabia (HOROYA, 13, 23 Apr 85).....	24
Program Outlined	24
Financial Agreement	25
Plan To Double Gold Production (THE STAR, 12 Apr 85).....	28

## GUINEA-BISSAU

President Assesses Social, Economic Progress (O DIA, 8 May 85).....	29
--	----

## MOZAMBIQUE

Domestic Trade Minister Speaks Out Against Black Market (DOMINGO, 28 Apr 85).....	31
South Africa Barred From Trade Fair (Ciaran Ryan; SUNDAY TIMES, 12 May 85).....	34
Defense of Cahora Bassa Dam Discussed With Portugal, RSA (DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, 13 May 85).....	35
Fuel Tanks in Inhambane Completed (DOMINGO, 28 Apr 85).....	37
Machel Receives Cattle Donated by Tanzania (DOMINGO, 28 Apr 85).....	39
Illegal Cattle Butchering Operation Discovered (NOTICIAS, 30 Apr 85).....	41
CAIA Teaches New Agricultural Techniques (NOTICIAS, 30 Apr 85).....	43
Zimbabwean Computers for Education Ministry (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 17 Apr 85).....	45
Cooperation With Portugal in Health Sector (A TARDE, 8 May 85).....	46



False PIC Agent Arrested in Beira (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 19 Apr 85).....	48
Huge Private Army Planned (Brian Pottinger; SUNDAY TIMES, 5 May 85).....	50
General Mobilization Call in Fight Against 'Bandits' (O DIA, 13 May 85).....	51
Briefs	
Islamic Congress Donation	53
Fish From USSR	53
Five Die in Crash	54

#### NAMIBIA

Rossing Counters Nujoma's Statement (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 8 May 85).....	55
Cabinet Possibilities, Date for MPC Emerge (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 10 May 85).....	57
SWATF Official Reacts to Allegations of Atrocities (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 10 May 85).....	58
SWATF Issues Statement on Current War Situation (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 10 May 85).....	61
Mixed Trials Considered Breakthrough in School Sport (Vera Zarug; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 8 May 85).....	62

#### NIGERIA

Official Liquidator Appointed for NLPC (Dupe Motojehi; NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Apr 85).....	64
Proposals in Fifth Plan Designed To Deal With Unemployment (Yinka Guedon; NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Apr 85).....	65
Products Which Country Produces Said Being Imported (NEW NIGERIAN, 29 Mar 85).....	66
Newsprint Crisis Imminent Again (Suleiman Dangana; NEW NIGERIAN, 11 Apr 85).....	67
River Port for Ajaokuta (NEW NIGERIAN, 11 Apr 85).....	68
15 Suspected Religious Fanatics Refused Bail (NEW NIGERIAN, 19 Apr 85).....	69

Briefs	
Congestion of Ports	70
High Yield Soya Beans	70
Religious Stickers Banned	70

## SENEGAL

Urban Renewal Called Devastating	
(WAL FADJRI, 26 Apr-8 May 85; ETUDES ISLAMIQUES, May 85)...	72
Citizens Protest to President	72
Weak Shall Inherit, Editorial, by Sidy Lamine Niass	74

## SOUTH AFRICA

HNP Official Slams National Party, U.S. Interference	
(Paul Sheehan; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 18 Mar 85).....	76
Latest Casualties of Government's Reforms Explained	
(David Breier; THE SUNDAY STAR, 5 May 85).....	78
AWB Leader Terreblanche Accuses National Party Policies	
(Clyde Johnson; THE STAR, 7 May 85).....	80
National Party Member Says Chinese Should Have Vote	
(THE STAR, 8 May 85).....	81
Plans To Negotiate New Constitutional Structures	
(THE STAR, 8 May 85).....	82
Changes in Provincial Government Structure Unlikely To Affect Lives	
(Sue Leeman; THE STAR, 8 May 85).....	83
Commentary on Elimination of Provincial Councils	
(Editorial; Various sources, various dates).....	85
Evaluation of New System	85
White Support Called For	86
Suggestions for New System	87
Buthelezi Speaks on Decision To Remove Provincial Councils	
(Susan Fleming; THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	89
PFP Representative's Views on Uitenhage Events, Suggested Solutions	
(THE STAR, 10 May 85).....	90
Paramilitary Task Force To Be Set Up for Cahore Bassa	
(Peter Honey; THE STAR, 11 May 85).....	92
Government's New Council Plans Criticized	
(THE CITIZEN, 15 May 85).....	94

SADF Men Dismissed, Suspected of Being Renamo Sympathizers (THE CITIZEN, 15 May 85).....	95
Pressure To Repeal Mixed Parties Act (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 16 May 85).....	96
Hundreds of White Schoolchildren Go Hungry (Anne Quayle; SUNDAY STAR, 12 May 85).....	98
Qoboza Laments Recent Incidents of Black-on-Black Violence (Percy Qoboza; CITY PRESS, 28 Apr 85).....	99
Number of Jobless Urban Whites 22,620 (THE CITIZEN, 16 May 85).....	101
Government's Black Community Council System Failing (David Braun; THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	102
New Bill Gives Blacks Greater Freedom of Movement (THE CITIZEN, 21 May 85).....	103
Permits To Get Into Black Townships To Be Dropped (THE CITIZEN, 21 May 85).....	104
Costs of House Buying in Townships (THE STAR, 8 May 85).....	105
Transvaal Spending Figures (THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	106
Trade, Industry Minister Discusses Impartiality of Ministry (THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	107
Proposed Regional Councils Will Bring More Taxes (David Braun; THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	108
Suzman Criticizes Viljoen's Suggestions on Influx Controls (David Braun; THE STAR, 11 May 85).....	111
Unions Talk About Unity (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 21 May 85).....	113
Experts Call for Complete Restructuring of Nation's Social Services (Jo-Anne Collinge; THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	114
Government Embarks on Projects To Uplift Townships (David Breier; THE SUNDAY STAR, 12 May 85).....	117
Regional Councils To Be Multiracial (David Braun; THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	118

NGK Minister Says Blacks Are Not Allowed in Church (THE STAR, 15 May 85).....	120
Bishop Makes Protest (SOWETAN, 21 May 85).....	121
Methodists Criticize Use of SADF in Township Patrols (THE CITIZENS, 15 May 85).....	122
60 Years of Official Afrikaans Celebrated (THE STAR, 9 May 85).....	123
Departing Councillors Get Farewell Pay Bonanza (Brian Pottinger, Cas St Leger; SUNDAY TIMES, 12 May 85).....	124
Police, Soldiers Ordered To Avoid Conflict in Townships (David Breier; THE SUNDAY STAR, 12 May 85).....	126
Police Get Sweeping Powers in New Bill on Publications (THE STAR, 16 May 85).....	127
PFP Opposes Changes in Censor Act (THE CITIZEN, 17 May 85).....	128
Police Dog Training Described (DIE TRANSVALER, 20 Apr 85).....	129
Police Investigate Rajbansi Over Corruption (John Maclellan; THE SUNDAY STAR, 5 May 85).....	131
Armcor Develops New Grenade Launcher (Stephan Terblanche; SUNDAY TIMES, 12 May 85).....	133
Navy Marines Guard Caprivi Strip (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 17 May 85).....	134
Nuclear Energy Scientist Voices Pro-German Sentiments (DIE AFRIKANER, 24 Apr 85).....	136
Qoboza Deplores Increasing Polarization (Percy Qoboza; CITY PRESS, 5 May 85).....	139
Briefs	
Police Graduation	141
Municipal Elections for 1988	141
Crossroads Residents Break Away	141
Clan Fighting	142
Zithobeni Township Gets Go-Ahead	142
Foreign Job-Seekers Expelled	142
Tradesmen, Unions To Link	142
Zulus Are Biggest Tribe	142

Sappi Paper System	143
Tastic Faces Boycott	143
Technisa Established	143
Remote Computer Center	143
Private Airlines	144
Foundry Industry Recovery	144
Natal-Kwazulu Link Suggested	144
PFP Questions Nation's Critics	144

## TANZANIA

CCM, CPSU To Strengthen Ties (SUNDAY NEWS, 28 Apr 85).....	145
Nyerere To Provide Rear Base if Frelimo Government Fails (DAILY NEWS, 7 May 85).....	146
Nyerere Hopes Separation of Powers Will Be Temporary (Mkumbwa Ally; DAILY NEWS, 7 May 85).....	148
FRG Pledges Aid for Transport, Industry, Engineering (DAILY NEWS, 10 May 85).....	150
Hamad Urges Repair of TPDF Motor Vehicles (DAILY NEWS, 26 Apr 85).....	152
Transportation Issues With Malawi Discussed (DAILY NEWS, 29 Apr 85).....	153
JUWATA Decries Victimization of Workers (DAILY NEWS, 2 May 85).....	154
Staple Food Prices Decrease (Mussa Lupatu; DAILY NEWS, 6 May 85).....	155
Diesel Shortages Close Bukoba Industries (DAILY NEWS, 6 May 85).....	156
Cement Plant Resumes Production (DAILY NEWS, 7 May 85).....	157
Briefs	
Agreement Reached With PLO	158

## ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Backs Down on One-Party State (Robin Drew; THE SUNDAY STAR, 5 May 85).....	159
Auditor-General Slams Nation's Civil Service (THE CITIZEN, 16 May 85).....	161

Muzenda Says Tribalism Blocks Nation's Cultural Unity (THE HERALD, 19 Apr 85).....	162
Seed Exports To Earn Foreign Currency (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 17 Apr 85).....	164
FRG Envoy Urges Export of Manufactured Goods (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 17 Apr 85).....	165
South African Imports Head List (SUNDAY MAIL, 21 Apr 85).....	167
Coal From Sengwa Could Save Imports, Provide Fuel (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 17 Apr 85).....	168
Peasant Co-op Earnings From Mining Chrome in Ngezi (THE HERALD, 19 Apr 85).....	170
Increased South African Rail Rates Will Affect Nation (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 17 Apr 85).....	171
Bitumen Shortage Hindering Essential Road Maintenance (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 17 Apr 85).....	172

ANGOLA

STUDENTS TRAINING IN USSR MEET IN MINSK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The campaign for the training of national cadres can be compared to a battle which is silent, but quite dynamic and intense, and which shows results only at the end of each scholastic year; on the one hand, the new "troops" that enter the institutions of learning, and, on the other, those that become "available" to serve their country in the field of production, with the wisdom and experience acquired during the course of that irreversible, but silent, battle.

Our rate of growth, at the present time, is quite considerable. Each year hundreds of students earn diplomas abroad. At home, workers, farmers, and senior citizens acquire literacy, young people and adults are graduated (technicians, engineers, doctors, etc.).

Putting emotion aside, and looking only at the facts, we can affirm that there are irrefutable gains in this battle, and the prospects are growing. Anyone who can read the light of the truth that announces the advances of our revolution to the world, even in the face of a powerful enemy, must include in the sum total of the facts one more "point" in the general chart of our victories: Angola is training national cadres!

In order to break the "silence" of this battle, we begin today the publication of another piece about students abroad. With this in mind, we joined some Angolan students in the USSR.

The vastness of the Soviet territory did not allow us to visit all of the students individually.

We took advantage of the opportunity offered by the Ninth Review Assembly in the city of Minsk where it was possible for us to enter in brief contact with some of them.

We want to point out that Minsk, a city founded in 1067 (more than 900 years ago), is the present capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelo-Russia, with a population of 1,300,000. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the USSR, and a large political, economic, and scientific-technical center.

It was here that our students met to hold their great review meeting with the slogan, "Students forward with their studies--greater discipline and organization for the edification of socialism in the Land of Agostinho Neto," (a lengthy slogan, but suitable and current). The conference was closely followed by our ambassador to the USSR, a member of the Central Committee of the party, Cesar Augusto (Kiluanje), and was attended by about 70 delegates from 46 different cities in the USSR, representing about 900 students.

The meeting, which examined the reviewed programmed activities, involved a critical analysis of the behavior and scholarly application of the students, having defined concrete means of overcoming deficiencies which still exist. It was verified that there are those who did not succeed in the role of scholarship students, and who became undisciplined, creating situations which were sometimes ticklish, requiring intervention at the legal level in the host country.

In the USSR, the fight against indolence is clearly visible, and we will be severe with those who do not conform, in order to guarantee greater quality in the training of cadres, we were told by a student named Samuel from Moscow. He added that the delegates had approved a series of sanctions to be internally applied, and a proposal for the utilization of organization funds.

The delegates elected the new leadership of the USSR Union of Angolan Students [UEA], naming as the new president Domingos Armando Cabidi; a hard-working, honest, and selfless student, as had been emphasized in the presence of the first secretary of the JMPLA of that country.

The conference was held in a climate of camaraderie, with the lively and enthusiastic participation of the delegates, who knew how to put the situation to their advantage in insisting upon certain issues which are pending, without resolution, although they have already been considered at higher levels. A demand was made for a transit house for students in this vast country.

The students highlighted their concern that bureaucratization be avoided in resolving the problems of enjoying holidays in the USSR, since delays and tardiness had caused anxiety for their families. It was pointed out that scholarship rules state that one should not travel or leave for vacation without the previous authorization of the INA BE or of the UEA.

During our stay in the heroic city of Minsk, we talked with some of the student delegates. Paulo King, a second-year student in construction, affirmed that the UEA is in fact already an organization that controls and considers the various problems of the students, and has known how to carry out its role as coordinator.

As to the participation of the students in the programmed activities, Paulo King expressed a positive opinion.

In Angola, there is a need for scientific and technical knowledge to be passed on to the new generation through cadres trained abroad. Another student added that there is no linguistic disadvantage, although there are those who say that the cadres trained abroad (he was speaking generally about the socialist countries) return home poorly trained.



On this issue, the delegate from Leningrad condemned such an observation as absurd.

He said that the criticism of any national cadre, whether it comes from West or East Europe, or even from Africa, is applauded only by those who fear knowledge, and up to now are not interested in improving themselves in order to serve better this grand country which expects something of everyone, in order to place it in the context of nations on the road to progress.

12857

CSO: 3442/280

ANGOLA

SOVIET, JMPLA YOUTH TO HOLD CELEBRATION IN MOLDAVIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The city of Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia, is preparing for a great festival of friendship between Soviet and Angolan youth. The Angolan students, activists of the youth organization of the MPLA-Labor Party who are studying in the colleges of Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the Soviet Federated Republics and in the important scientific and industrial centers of the USSR, will go to Kishinev to participate in a conference.

The conference will be devoted to Angolan Youth Day and to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

The subject program includes the laying of wreaths at the monument erected in memory of the victims of Nazism on one of the highest hills in the city. The enormous bayonets of granite rise over the eternal flame. On the side, the bas-reliefs depict the events of the Great Patriotic War.

The May 1945 victory played an enormous role in African history, said Luis Arsenio dos Santos, secretary of the executive committee of the MPLA Youth (JMPLA) in the USSR, a student at the Kishinev Agricultural Institute. The victory put an end to the insatiable ambitions of German imperialism. After the victory of the Soviet people over Nazism, the strong national liberation movement developed in Africa, leading to the appearance of new independent states. The Angolan representative stressed that during the studies in the Soviet Union, he became convinced with his own eyes that the Soviets religiously preserve the memory of the war heroes.

Moldavia was one of the first Soviet Republics to face the violent aggression of the enemy, in June 1941. We learned from the war veterans in the "Zorile" shoe factory of Kishinev and in the Moldavian villages that the inhabitants of the republic took up arms and organized detachments of volunteers. At the end of a short time, Moldavia, like the rest of the country, was transformed into a military camp.

During the violent Nazi terror in Moldavia, 64,000 men, women, children and old people were executed or tortured to death, and 47,000 were deported to Germany.

The enemy did not feel tranquil for a second in the occupied territory. One hundred and forty-seven guerrilla detachments were organized, which dynamited bridges, derailed trains and eliminated enemy tanks, vehicles and soldiers.

The citizens of 15 nationalities and ethnic groups in the USSR received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union--a superior title in the USSR--for the liberation of Moldavia. More than 250,000 soldiers, officers and guerrillas were awarded medals and orders.

The history of the Great Patriotic War, continued the Angolan student, reminds one very much of the heroic struggle of the Angolan people against the UNITA groups, the FNLA and the South African racists.

In that struggle, we always relied on the energetic help of the USSR, other socialist countries and the progressive states of Africa.

The representatives of 700 Angolan students in the USSR will participate in the conference of JMPLA activists in Kishinev, Luis Arsenio dos Santos revealed. It is a good example of Soviet help in the training of cadres for Angola.

We feel at home in the Soviet Union, specifically in Moldavia. We have many friends among the teachers and students, who not only help us with our schooling but also in learning the daily routine of the Soviets. As members of an international brigade which also included Cuban and Nicaraguan students, we visited the city of Greater Donbas, mining center of the USSR. We lived among the miners, who received us in a cordial manner, giving evidence of solidarity with the struggle of our peoples for freedom, independence and social progress.

The participation of Angolan students in the student construction detachments is already a tradition. We consider ourselves members of a great international student family and we want to participate in the building of communism in the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conference will learn about the economic and cultural achievements of Socialist Moldavia and will contact the war veterans. On the occasion of Angolan Youth Day, a great friendship soiree will be held in the Palace of Unions in which Soviet youths and representatives of many countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America will participate in addition to the Angolan delegates.

8711

CSO: 3442/258

ANGOLA

UNITA MEMBERS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Five more members of a UNITA band linked to the apartheid regime of South Africa surrendered to authorities and two others were captured by Defense and Security Forces.

The seven former members of the counterrevolutionary organization gave statements over the last few days to national information agencies in which they confirmed that the current surge of those surrendering to authorities is a consequence of the failure of their terrorist activities and of measures taken by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

A former "graduate" from the puppet organization, Jose Maria, told the press that he was living a life in the jungle that could only be compared with that of wild animals, saying "for all practical purposes, it's not living, it's suffering in the rain and eating miserably." According to Jose Maria, who admitted having been trained in Namibia by South African instructors, the offensive by the army of the People's Republic of Angola is undoing all the sacrifices they made in the jungle, encouraging him to desert and surrender to the government led by the Labor Party of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

"Graduate" Jose Maria confirmed the presence of mercenaries and South African soldiers at training bases of the armed counterrevolutionary movement who, according to Jose Maria, direct terrorist actions and raids in the country.

"At one of the bases where I was," he said, "there was a company of 28 South African soldiers and 2 Portuguese mercenaries."

The deserter from the UNITA puppet band said that the enemy keeps civilians in the jungle as hostages and slaves for the commanders. "There are many people who want to get out, who don't want to live in the jungle," he said, "but to get out is a stroke of luck. There are virtually no roads, and everyone who tries to escape and is caught or recaptured is a dead man."

Others told the same story, Elias Satole, 13, of Mungo, where he was abducted in 1983, said he spent his time carrying heavy loads, "walking long distances hungry, thirsty and sometimes cold." He said, "You barely eat and dress and

there is no school!" He is glad to be free. Now Elias, who is still just a boy, says his greatest desire is to study, since he was only in the second grade when he was abducted.

For Artur Kabuta, who was abducted by UNITA in January of this year, the bandits only brought misfortune, not happiness and well-being for the people. "Even the animals of the jungle will soon revolt against them. They gave us leaves for food. When I managed to escape and FAPLA gave me food, I fainted. My stomach had swollen so much that I looked like an elephant," said the compatriot.

These facts show that the Angolan people have no doubts whatever about the nature of the self-appointed UNITA group, which is traitorous to the nation's interests. Their actions have lost all credibility with the people and even with their own rank and file, which is depleted daily by desertions.

The only alternative is to lay down arms and sign up under the clemency policy decreed by the Party and the government and be able to take part in national reconstruction.

8844

CSO: 3442/272

ANGOLA

# GUARDED OPTIMISM EXPRESSED REGARDING SOLUTION FOR NAMIBIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] The magazine NOVEMBRO comments in its latest issue that the Angolan proposals presented to South Africa seem to indicate that South Africa is moving in the direction of silencing the language of weapons and giving way to diplomatic language.

The Angolan monthly considers, nevertheless, that the cessation of violence in Namibia, which has already lasted 18 years, cannot be blocked by recourse to "linkage," which conditions the accession of independence by that territory on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, a plan that the People's Republic of Angola will never accept.

The magazine points out that one continues to witness foot-dragging maneuvers on the part of Pretoria in delaying the evacuation of its troops stationed 30 kilometers inside Cunene, regarding which South African Government officials have shown themselves to be not very, if at all, serious.

In an article entitled, "Diplomatic Language," the magazine emphasizes that "optimism is guarded" in Angolan official circles, contrary to what is happening with the Americans and South Africans, who are "not very clear in the justification of such optimism" which, among other measures, will have to consider cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa, thus far delayed by the South African authorities.

The magazine regards as "false pretexts" the South African excuses regarding its departure from the southern end of Angola, concluding that, in the absence of satisfactory replies from Pretoria, the Angolan Government will never begin the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. Among those measures, NOVEMBRO indicates the cessation of support for the UNITA antigovernment force, the closing of South African bases headquartered in Namibia and the reduction of the troops stationed there to 1,500 men from a contingent estimated by some sources at 50,000 men.

The magazine states also that Pretoria is aware that the Angolan Government will never sit at the talks table with members of groups armed by the former, observing in conclusion that the Americans may be capable of leading the South African allies to greater flexibility, without which "everything becomes complicated and the small steps already taken would be irremediably lost."

The situation in South Africa was also the subject of an editorial in the same issue:

"Contrary to what government leaders expected after N'Komati, the growing internal political struggle against apartheid--involving a larger and better organized number of South Africans and confirming what had been known for a long time, that there are no reforms possible in that system that do not lead to its own destruction--is going to lead P. Botha and his followers to a dead end some day," writes the magazine editorialist.

With regard to the problem of the work force and the respective means of production, the same publication says in the "Last Word" column: "To import common or special machinery for work for which we have an overabundance of manual labor before we develop ourselves and there is an objective need to also make the leap to the machine is not progress; on the contrary, it is retrogression.

The solution we consider adopting because we have difficulty in attracting workers is wrong, since it creates new and serious problems the cost of which is much higher than that of finding objective ways of motivating the unskilled manpower."

8711

CSO: 3442/258

ANGOLA

# UIGE COFFEE PRODUCTION CONTINUES DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy is being effected above all else with a sound economic construction trend, a factor which is attaining increasing importance in our country. The party is doing its best to accomplish the tasks of improving productivity in spite of the innumerable obstacles posed by underdevelopment.

Strengthening the economy to achieve self-sufficiency requires increasing the production of agricultural and industrial goods, and coffee, an export item, is one of the items earning foreign exchange earmarked for new investment.

Recently, a team of reporters from our paper chatted with Pitra Andre, manager of the Uige-I State Coffee Company. In a succinct manner, Mr Andre said that his production unit is currently operating with a labor force of over 1,000, including some 539 men and 465 women, which is not enough to fill the needs of the area under his supervision fully. He oversees about 8,000 hectares of coffee, of which about 4,300 have been abandoned for lack of workers.

We asked Pitra Andre to summarize production figures from the time he took charge of operations to date. He anticipated our question, saying that "in spite of difficulties, the company has been trying to do its utmost ever since 1979, when it attained first place with its first crop. All in all, if everything depended only on us, we would already have matched or beaten that figure. But even as it is, we plan to produce about 460 metric tons of commercial coffee this year."

In speaking about the number of technicians and specialists which the company has and the major difficulties, the manager of this production unit said that he has 32 trained technicians; two have mid-level training and the remainder have basic training. Regarding the difficulties, Mr Andre pointed out that "They are many. The greatest hindrance confronting us is poor food supplies, in addition to a shortage of technical means such as tractors, power saws and water tanks to compensate for the lack of rain. Meanwhile, we are waiting for special assistance promised by the Domestic Commerce offices, which will surely improve the workers' living conditions and consequently, the level of production."



Mr Andre further said that as far as product shipment is concerned, the company has not had great difficulties, since it has a truck which it uses to ship products directly to Luanda, and as far as shelling equipment is concerned, the situation is still not critical, since the company has four machines in good condition and four others which are only out of service for lack of motors.

Practically at the end of our conversation, our interviewee told us about the literacy school with 429 students, which is receiving adequate support from local authorities with the acquisition of teaching and hand-made materials. In the light of the huge number of students in the fourth class, which has just ended, the company's management has requested a fifth class and is currently awaiting a reply from the provincial training offices.

8844

CSO: 3442/272

ANGOLA

# FAPLA'S LOGISTICS SPECIALIST COURSE ENDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The basic logistics specialists' course that was being given in the Francisco "Gombe" School ended early yesterday morning with a big program of activities. Three hundred and fifty-eight young military men from various provinces in the country participated in the course, being trained basically as kitchen and provisions chiefs, food-servers, messroom chiefs and cooks who will be assigned to the Logistics Cadres Training Department of the Ministry of Defense.

It should be pointed out that this is the 16th course this school has conducted since 1978 and the next course has been scheduled for the end of this month. Among the activities included in the event were the presentation of commissions to the outstanding recent graduates, the reading of pledges of allegiance, a march-past and the presentation of discharge passports to sergeants and soldiers of the Central Supply Base Logistics Subunits Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the Security Battalion of the Logistics and Road Transportation Services.

The high point of the activities was the political ceremony presided over by the chief of the Political Department of the Directorate General of Logistics of the Ministry of Defense, Major Joao Jose da Silva "Maiunga," who was flanked by Lieutenant-Colonel Gonzalo Ribeiro de Sousa "Chamavo," director of the school, and officers of the Directorate General of Logistics.

On that occasion, Major Maiunga thanked the Soviet and Cuban advisers for the zeal, dedication and real solidarity they have shown in conveying their technical and scientific knowledge and their experiences in the area of organization and direction of our regular army to our officers so that they might achieve a high level of fighting technical readiness and consequently improve the effectiveness of our armed forces in the tasks of the defense of the fatherland, the people and the revolution.

"To the comrades who are being discharged, I wish you happiness together with your families because you have remained many years in the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA); side by side, you have fought in the various political-military regions of the country," added Major Maiunga.

At the end of his speech, referring to the date of 14 April being commemorated today, that senior officer said that "to dedicate this significant date properly, the youths incorporated in the ranks of the FAPLA are carrying out a broad program of festivities which will take place in our units and subunits, particularly."

The ceremony concluded with a group luncheon and a musical-cultural festival brightened by the "Os Gingas" group, who spread joy in the place, thrilling the spectators with their usual vibrant rhythms.

8711

CSO: 3442/257

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NEW BPV MEMBERS IN CAZENGA--Seventy-nine members of the 16 People's Vigilance Brigades of the town of Cazenga were installed on the 6th of April, in this city, by a member of the Executive Commission of the Cazenga Municipal Committee from the party, Bartolomeu Joao Simao. The new members of that organization of the masses swore allegiance on the occasion to the MPLA Labor Party, to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the country, and to the Angolan people, dedicating themselves to the fight against all practices and acts contrary to the political line drawn by the Party. Bartolomeu Joao Simao, a member of the Executive Commission of the Cazenga Municipal Committee of the Party, in closing the ceremony, elaborated some thoughts about the role of the BPV, having recommended to the members of that organization of the masses who were present that they fight against all barriers which make the carrying out of the tasks assigned to them more difficult. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Apr 85 p 12] 12857

NEW OFFICIALS IN LUNDA-NORTE--The Provincial Commissioner of Lunda-Norte, Lieutenant-Colonel Gelim Paim (Kubindama) recently installed some new officials who represent various kinds of activities under way in that province. Among those installed were the new Municipal Commissioner of Cambulo, Alfredo Domingos Cainda, and the delegate of the Secretary of State for Veterans and others from the Education, Health, and Literacy sectors. The new Municipal Commissioner of Cambulo, who replaced Manuel Itumbo, present Provincial Delegate of the Agriculture Ministry, was presented moments later to the people of the municipality as part of the occasion of the visit to the locality of Lieutenant-Colonel Gelim Paim (Kubindama). [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Apr 85 p 12] 12857

MINISTER KIMBA VISITS BULGARIA--Central Committee Member Evaristo Domingos "Kimba" of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Ministry of Agriculture is in Bulgaria for a visit of both work and friendship at the invitation of the Bulgarian authorities. As part of the itinerary of his trip, Evaristo Domingos will go on to London where he will participate in a meeting of the international coffee organization. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 85 p 12] 12857

OPA DELEGATION VISITS CUBA--A delegation from the national secretariat of the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] Agostinho Neto headed by the National Secretary for Organization Baltazar de Almeida Junior, is in the Socialist Republic of Cuba, with the objective of carrying out a methodological seminar with members of the Organization on the Island of Youth. This effort is part of the organizational process for the Angolan schools in Cuba and follows upon the last seminar of the JMPLA-Youth Party carried out at the Island of Youth, which verified the necessity for increasing the level of organization in the structures of the OPA in the aforementioned schools. The success of this OPA effort will constitute without a shadow of a doubt one of the major concerns of our Party in raising socialist morale of future party members, and in bringing children to a closer understanding of the realities of our country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 85 p 12] 12857

OFFICIAL VISITS QUIMBELE, KUILO-KUANGO--On Friday, Provincial Commissioner of Uige Zeferino Estevao Juliana visited the municipality of Quimbele and the Kuilo-Kuanga base in the same town in order to assist in and control socio-economic and political integration in those areas. At the Kuilo-Kuanga base, where recently integrated comrades are stationed, the Provincial Commissioner, who was accompanied by Adjunct Provincial Commissioner Georgina Ngueve, met with some comrades who were named to positions as adjunct community commissioners and to other posts in the Aparelho do Estado. In his presentation Estevao Juliana emphasized the necessity for the comrades in the cause to gain confidence in the party, and in the functions which they have been called upon to perform by the party authorities and by the government. He also appealed to them to work in support of the needs of the people, and contribute in the battle against tribalism and other concepts contrary to national unity. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Apr 85 p 2] 12857

BUSINESSES CONFISCATED--The Defense and Security Council approved a decree, published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, which determined the confiscation of the goods, assets, and rights of Pastelaria Princesa, Oliveira, and Fabrica Fresko Industrial Alimentar, all companies located in Luanda. According to the decree, the confiscated goods are taken into the State assets, and become part of the Ministry of Industry, which will award them as deemed appropriate. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Apr 85 p 2] 12857

TRAINING IN WACO-KUNGO--In Sumbe, Provincial Commissioner of Kuanza-Sul Ramos da Cruz recently hosted a group of tribal chiefs from the municipality of Quibala. During the conference, the chiefs, among other questions, asked the director of the province about the shortage of basic necessities with which the local populations have had to contend. In addition, the second phase of preparation--military, political, and operational--of the Armed Forces (FPLA) for the 1985 year of military instruction was recently opened by the adjutant commander of the troops of the seventh military region, Captain Avestruz. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 85 p 3] 12857

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE--Sao Tome--Sao Tome and Principe and Angola signed cooperation agreements in this city on Friday in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, industry and commerce, according to the Sao Tome radio. The signing of those agreements is part of the reinforcement of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. An Angolan delegation headed by the secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for the productive sector, Santana Andre Pitra "Petroff," went to that country this week for that purpose. During his stay in Sao Tome, Santana Andre Pitra "Petroff" conveyed a verbal message from the Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to his Sao Tome counterpart, Manuel Pinto da Costa. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Apr 85 p 1] 8711

MPLA PARTY POSITIONS DISCUSSED--The MPLA Central Committee and Political Bureau met recently to study some of the most serious situations with which the Angolan government is grappling. Of these, the problems concerning foreign technical cooperation, the high infant mortality rate and the shortage of medical and paramedical personnel are of special importance. The medical personnel shortage is so severe that the great majority of the clinics scattered throughout the country are closed. At the third and last meeting, the guerrilla problem received special attention. Guerrilla activity has increased considerably, penetrating deep into the north and east central parts of the country and sowing panic among the people in the south, where it has been possible to travel only by air for some time. The "moderate wing" of the party insisted once again on the urgent need to hold talks with Jonas Savimbi to arrange a truce and bring peace to Angola, a proposal that was firmly repudiated by the "radicals" led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Lucio Lara and Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), thus maintaining the policy which the government has been following to date. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Apr 85 p 26] 8844

POWER OUTAGES EXPLAINED--The general manager of the Luanda Electric Power Distribution Company (EDEL), Jose Alves, Jr, informed ANGOP of several breakdowns in the distribution network which caused power outages in various parts of Luanda. According to this source, simultaneous breakdowns in the network caused by low voltage destroyed a transformer station at the National Statistics Center and a power distribution station at the airport. This cut off power to Kassenda, the military airport, Martires de Kifagondo and Kassequel. In these areas, the problem was solved temporarily, the EDEL general manager said, adding that work is in progress to provide a permanent solution. The power outage in the vicinities of the National Radio of Angola (RNA), the People's Television of Angola (TPA) and the Ministry of Education was caused by a failure at the distribution station opposite the Military Hospital. The same source assured ANGOP that repair is now under way. The problem at Prenda Hill, where a high-voltage station failed, was corrected Wednesday, according to Mr. Alves. Regarding the outage on Sixth and Seventh Avenues in the Kazenga industrial zone, the manager of EDEL explained that a rat burned out a switch and assured ANGOP that this problem had also been corrected. At Maculusso, two thermal boxes failed because of water in the transformer station located at the former Paula de Carvalho Supermarket, and the manager said that problem had been corrected, also. The EDEL general manager praised the performance of the company's technical personnel, stressing that "if they had not been willing to work overtime without minimum required conditions, nothing would have been repaired yet." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 85 p 26] 8844

CSO: 3442/275

CHAD

# ISLAMIC LIBERATION MOVEMENT LISTS POLITICAL GOALS

Dakar ETUDES ISLAMIQUES in French Mar 85 p 20

[Agenda for Borhan Volcan's armed forces, by Youssouf Bourema]

[Text] The system of government that has been forced upon Chad is a laic system imposed by France upon our people in August 1960, after that country had usurped the rights of the people and thrust a group of its own puppets into power. It sheltered and protected these individuals so that they could implement its new policy designed to prolong the exploitation and oppression of our people in ways even more cruel and dangerous, by means of a neo-colonialist policy comparable to the Israeli yoke, and designed to reconquer our country. Inasmuch as peoples are endowed with the inalienable right to self-determination and self-defense as human beings and as a national entity, the people of Chad have decided on the following:

1. Struggle, by any and all means, for:
  - a. elimination of the laic regime from Chad;
  - b. elimination of Zionist infiltration into Chad in particular and into Africa in general;
  - c. elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, from the East as well as from the West.
2. Evacuation of all foreign armies and military bases within the national boundaries, which constitute a continuing threat not only to Chad but to all other African countries as well.
3. Establishment of a just and democratic system compatible with the Islamic principle, to reaffirm:
  - a. expression of the will of the majority with guaranteed protection for the minority;
  - b. protection of public freedom, in particular the freedoms of religion, of thought, of expression, of the press, of publication, of assembly, of art, and of association, etc., without regard to sex, race, or religion;
  - c. general amnesty for all political prisoners.

4. Affirmation of national sovereignty and establishment of social justice, coupled with strict observance of priorities;
  - a. building a strong national army equipped with up-to-date weaponry;
  - b. worker participation in company management at the levels of production planning and profit-sharing;
  - c. reforms in management cadres;
  - d. revision of legislation and abrogation of peremptory laws conflicting with our beliefs and customs; organization of the judicial system, and guarantees of its independence.
  - e. abolition of all unjustly imposed levies and taxes, and in particular of the "danyika."
  - f. advancement for Chadian women, raising the level of their education and enhancing their protection against attempts to deter them from seeking it;
  - g. raising the level of health services and guaranteed care, and continuing the fight against contagious diseases;
  - h. steady improvement in the living conditions of the people.
5. Agricultural Policy
  - a. implementation of radical agrarian reform based on the principle that "the land belongs to those who work it."
  - b. expeditious distribution of land to those entitled to it;
  - c. increases, guarantees, and stability for farm prices as well as increasing variety in farm products and their development.
6. Economic Policy
  - a. building an independent national economy compatible with Islamic rules;
  - b. vacation of all economic monopolies held by imperialist countries, especially those held by France;
  - c. making producers proprietors in key sectors of the economy;
  - d. implementation of a rational fiscal policy.
7. Education Policy  
Raising the level of instruction, distributing and developing teaching tools and methods, with emphasis placed upon:
  - a. building national Islamic culture and education;
  - b. making the Arabic and French languages the official languages of the State;
  - c. fighting illiteracy until it is banished forever.
8. Foreign Policy
  - a. establishing diplomatic relations with all countries on a footing of mutual respect and reciprocal interests, in conformity with international usage;
  - b. implementing a policy of positive non-alignment as between the



- c. Active participation in international organizations in the struggle against injustice and for the establishment of human rights;
- d. support liberation movements everywhere, especially in Africa and the Muslim world;
- e. keep peace in the world.

6182

CSO: 3419/394

CHAD

## NATION FACES WAR, THREAT OF FAMINE

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Apr 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Henri Djram Moyta: "The Fourth Seal"]

[Text] Torn apart by civil war and stricken by drought  
Famine now threatens to overwhelm Chad.

One African country not receiving much newspaper coverage is Chad. And yet this country is going through a tragic period, not only as a result of the drought that has once again ruined crops, but even more because of the civil war raging in the south with the blessing of certain Western countries, which also call themselves "friends" of Chad, in order to further affirm their dominance and secure "golden" business opportunities for their arms manufacturers.

### Thirst for Power

At present the central government, comprised mainly of northern factions, is oppressing the south. The underlying cause of this situation is to be found in Chad's precolonial and colonial past. Ethnic groups with different languages, religions and customs, sometimes intolerant of each other, have been placed together in a single nation. It has been said--and not wrongly--that Chad is a "mistake of history." The north is inhabited mainly by plundering warriors and Islamized nomads while the south is comprised of sedentary farmers, animists and followers of Christianity. The Catholic Church, from the beginning, has involved itself culturally by training a capable elite who, precisely because of their training, have come to occupy key positions in the country.

The situation today is completely topsy-turvy. Everything is in the hands of Hissein Habre, who until yesterday had declared he was against the established government, and his followers, supported by France, who have made oppression of the south the government's policy. Their primary objective, which is becoming clearer and clearer, is to eliminate all suspect opponents: teachers, subprefects, civil servants and officials of the Christian community...and to govern by terror.

The massacres carried out by the presidential guard in the southern areas around Moundou and Sarh are indescribable. Everyone is wondering about the reason for this absurd slaughter. But there is only one answer: a thirst of power.

This state of affairs only fuels rebellion. In some areas, those who have tried to speak out in recent months have been cruelly murdered.

And now farmers are suffering the disastrous effects of this violent civil war. If the military rulers suspect that one or more rebels are located in the environs of a village or that an ambush in which a member of the military was a victim has been carried out in its vicinity by dissidents, they arrive in vehicles taken by force from the missions and, armed to the teeth, surround the village, firing wildly and ruthlessly killing innocent people (babies, women, old people, the sick), looting and burning houses and barns.

Almost every village located on the main highways has been razed to the ground and deserted. Most of the people are living in the countryside without any other means of subsistence, no medical aid and sheltered in makeshift huts of straw and leaves. Often their situation worsens later when dissidents (who are not always any better than the military!) arrive in search of food and money, as well as Arab nomads who, in recent months, having been driven south by the serious drought prevailing in the north, settle along the few existing streams with their herds of livestock, thus destroying the already very meager crops.

#### Mortgaged Future

Many people move to large urban centers in hopes of finding greater security but find only hunger instead. There is also a curfew in such centers beginning at 8 o'clock in the evening. A great many people have fled to neighboring countries. It is difficult to say exactly how many: it is said there are 60,000 in Sudan, 50,000 in the Central African Republic and about 20,000 in Cameroon, where there are no organized refugee camps. Only the church is taking steps to provide for the subsistence needs of this mass of people who have lost everything and have left behind a country that is torn apart and unrecognizable.

What are the prospects for the future? I seriously doubt (and I am not the only one) that present government policy will change, even though there is talk of a possible second meeting in Brazzaville for reconciliation among the various factions struggling for power. As for France, it has urged, in the persons of Mitterrand himself, the president of Chad to resolve peacefully the problem of southern dissidence as quickly as possible. But will France maintain this position? There are a great many doubts, considering it was France itself that wanted Hissein Habre as president. Njamena's government is in turn trying to direct international attention to the Libyan invasion of northern Chad in order to distract it from the situation in the south, where Habre's army continues to spread death, violence and poverty. Arriving drought aid is also being used mainly to feed the regular army or is being routed to the north.

Habre also considers the presence of the church useful provided it remains in urban centers, concerns itself solely with medical and social aid, and does not denounce injustices, violence and abuses outright but restricts itself to praying for peace, with its sacristies remaining closed. "Be silent under penalty of expulsion" is the message the Chadian leader has impressed upon the archbishop of Njamena, Msgr C. Vandame, who went to see him in December to explain the south's situation to him on behalf of the country's four bishops. The bishop

of Moundou, Msgr R. Belzile, wrote in his diocesan bulletin: "Missionaries shall not mix in politics, shall remain neutral and shall continue to work to build a just and lasting peace through dialogue...."

### Blow to the Heart

The church that has suffered most from the civil war thus far is the one in Moundou: one priest killed and one seriously wounded, another three deported, catechists and Christians massacred, others imprisoned, mistreated and robbed, seven missions closed and pillaged by the military rulers and rebels.

Every training center for catechists (Ban, Doiti, Doguindi) and seminaries and convents for the priestly and religious life have been hit: the minor seminary of Donia, the convent of Franciscan nuns (now refugees in Moundou), the convent in Doiti for Benetheresia Burundian nuns (who have also taken refuge in Moundou), the seminary at Deli for Capuchin monks (now all refugees at Ndim in the Central African Republic). The heart of the diocese has been hit, and precisely because "they are inconvenient witnesses as well as direct local collaborators." Missionaries continue to be caught between two fires: with either side accusing them of collaboration with the other. They are forced to live under guard in urban centers and cannot take action on behalf of the mass of the people, who really have no "voice" and are suffering the disastrous consequences of the drought and guerrilla warfare.

Despite this critical and often tragic situation, for which there are no immediate solutions, Moundou's church is more alive than ever thanks to the commitment, living faith, courage and boundless dedication of its laity: 2,900 catechists and officials of various movements. Baptized members and catechumens (more than 300,000) continue to meet regularly to consume the word of God and to pray in open savannahs, since their chapels have been destroyed.

Today more than ever, despite communication hardships, missionary personnel (120 pastoral agents belonging to 12 different nationalities) feel they are of "one heart and one soul." In order to carry out pastoral activities and to maintain minimal contact among the various Christian communities, they use "circular letters," which they circulate with great toil and effort from one community to another, just as in the time of the first Christian communities.

11915

CSO: 3428/8

GUINEA

CHINA DONATES 3,000 TONS OF RICE SEEDS

Conakry HOROYA in French 13 Apr 85 p 4

/Text/ Last Saturday, Cdr Abraham Kabassan Keita, secretary of state for agriculture and animal husbandry, presided over a ceremony for the presentation of a gift of 3,000 tons of rice seeds, a donation from the government of the People's Republic of China to our country. This took place in the morning, in Conakry's independent port, on board the ship "Carreer" /as published/ from Shanghai, in the presence of high officials from Rural Development and the Ministry of Planning and Natural Resources.

Let us note that on that occasion, His Excellency Yu Huimin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Guinea, expressed his country's firm wish to help Guinea succeed in its rural development program, which represents one of the very first priorities among the concerns of the CMRN /Military National Recovery Committee/. Referring to the last visit to China of the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, His Excellency Yu Huimin stated that in spite of the distance separating them, the Guinean and Chinese peoples remain united.

For Cdr Abraham Kabassan Keita, this gift of 3,000 tons of Nankin II rice seeds is very precious. It comes just at the right time, because we are on the eve of the agricultural campaign, preparations for which will start next 8 April with the holding of seminar conferences at the level of the four natural zones. He recalled the importance of our country's agricultural potential and stated that the CMRN has already made or envisaged all the necessary arrangements to help the farmers. Financial and material assistance, indeed, but also human assistance so that our farmers may finally work with complete peace of mind in their natural environment. This assistance will rely on the microrealizations that remain the best form possible for achieving the integrated development of our villages and increasing agropastoral production.

It is necessary to recall here that since the coming of the second republic, the People's Republic of China has already made several gifts to our country: 700 tons of corn, sewing machines, children's toys, etc.

Going back to the rice seeds, it must be said that Nankin II is already well known to our people. Its yield is high and its vegetative cycle is short.

The Rural Development Department has set up application charts for these seeds and finalized the distribution network.

GUINEA

VILLAGE HYDRAULICS PROGRAM FINANCED BY SAUDI ARABIA

Program Outlined

Conakry HOROYA in French 23 Apr 85 p 3

/Text/ Ten Sahelian countries affected by the drought (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal), including Guinea, are going to benefit from an important village hydraulics program financed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This Saudi Arabian aid, amounting to \$85 million, which is in keeping with the principles of solidarity among Muslim nations, had been decided on at the time of the third Islamic summit in Taef in 1981 and has as its aim helping the African countries of the Sahel fight against the effects of the drought.

The program, which will be managed and coordinated by the "GTZ" /expansion unknown/, the West German Government agency for technical cooperation, envisages, from now until 1987, the completion in the 10 countries of boreholes, well, minidams and various water distribution systems.

Beneficiary Countries

The nine countries which, with Guinea, are going to benefit by the Saudi Arabian hydraulics program are:

1. Cape Verde: \$4,888,500; 20 boreholes, 12 microdams, 9 berms for water retention, 27 water reservoirs. End of work November 1986.
2. Chad: \$10.435 million; 108 boreholes, 76 large-diameter, cement-lined wells, 8 sunken wells, 8 ground-level reservoirs. End of work November 1986.
3. Gambia: \$5.279 million; 125 large-diameter, cement-lined wells, 8 sunken wells, 8 ground-level reservoirs. End of work June 1986.
4. Guinea-Bissau: \$6.462 million; 125 sunken wells, 25 large-diameter, cement-linked wells, 7 ground-level water reservoirs. End of work September 1986.
5. Mali: 630 sunken wells and 20 large-diameter, cement-lined wells.
6. Mauritania: 36 boreholes; 66 large-diameter, cement-lined wells, 36 ground-level water reservoirs and various water distribution systems.

7. Niger: 300 large-diameter, cement-lined wells, 2 boreholes and 40 large-diameter, cement-lined wells to be rehabilitated.

8. Burkina Faso: 600 sunken wells and perhaps 200 additional wells under negotiation.

9. Senegal: \$7,430,500; 30 boreholes, 26 water reservoirs (13 of them water towers) and various water distribution systems which will sometimes go as far as 15 km.

#### The Case of Guinea

The aid intended for Guinea amounts to US\$9.127 million and will see the completion of two programs.

1. The completion of two irrigation dams (Mafenwol/Doukimgagna and Bafing/Dolo in order to promote truck farming.

2. About a hundred boreholes equipped with manual pumps in the prefectures of Gaoual and Koundara, in order to relieve the rural world most affected by the drought.

The completion of the two dams has been entrusted by the GTZ to a French-German group (Daumas/Dywidaga), which has started its first activities in the field....

...As for the borehole program, a technical mission is currently going around in the two prefectures concerned in order to determine with the representatives of the SNPE /expansion unknown/ the program to be kept.

It should be noted that initially, this large-scale Saudi Arabian aid amounted to \$100 million for the 10 countries, but \$15 million had been allocated in 1983 to an emergency food aid program.

#### Financial Agreement

Conakry HOROYA in French 13 Apr 85 p 3

/Text/ On Wednesday, 17 April 1985, the residence of His Excellency Waheeb Shaikhon, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Conakry, accommodated the ceremony for signing an important financing agreement for the village hydraulics program in Guinea.

The Guinean party was represented by Capt Tiana Diallo, secretary of state for water and forests; Kemoko Keita, director general for international cooperation, Ali Bangoura, head of protocol in the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs.

Also present were the Arab ambassadors, the ambassadors from Senegal, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, representatives of the GTZ and the French-German group responsible for executing the project.

During the ceremony, which took place in an atmosphere full of brotherhood and cordiality, the Saudi Arabian ambassador, Waheeb Shaikhon, was to state:

"In the name of God, the All Merciful, the All Forgiving,

"Praise be to God and may peace and health be upon his Messenger, the seal of the Prophets, Mohammad, may peace and health be upon him.

"Your Excellencies, the Ministers,

"Your Excellencies, the Ambassadors,

"Gentlemen,

"I welcome you and thank you for having honored with your presence the ceremony for signing a financing agreement for the village hydraulics program between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Guinea.

"Guided by the Islamic spirit of brotherhood and in application of the principles of solidarity among Muslim nations, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decided, at the time of the third Islamic summit in Taef in 1981, to come to the aid of the Sahelian countries in their water policy. The 10 countries benefiting from the aid program are: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Niger, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso and the Cape Verde islands. It had set aside a budget of \$100 million for the completion of 15 dams, 2,000 boreholes and 104 reservoirs.

"The Saudi Arabian program aims at helping stamp out the many problems presented by the drought in this region.

"In the framework of the relations of Islamic brotherhood and friendship between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Guinea and in order to consolidate the ties of friendship between the two countries, the aid intended for Guinea amounts to \$US 9.127 million and will see the completion of two programs:

1. The completion of two irrigation dams to promote truck farming.
2. About a hundred boreholes equipped with manual pumps in the prefectures of Gaoual and Koundara, in order to relieve the rural world most affected by the drought.

"The realization of this vital program comes a few days after the first anniversary of the taking in hand of the country's destiny by the CMRN.



"We hope that it directly and immediately meets the needs of the agricultural development program launched by His Excellency President Lansana Conte and that it may strengthen the ties of brotherhood and cooperation linking the two Muslim countries.

"Let me leave to the experts the concerns of providing you with enough details on the technical sides of the program.

"Long live His Majesty King Fahd Ben Abdul Aziz!

"Long live His Excellency President Lansana Conte!

"Long live the Republic of Guinea!

"Long live the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia!"

9434

CSO: 3419/382

GUINEA

PLAN TO DOUBLE GOLD PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Apr 85 p 10

[Text]

GENEVA - A project to double gold production in Guinea has been announced by Swiss company Atlantis Finance Ltd.

The project is a joint venture between the Conakry government and the Chevaning Mining and Exploration Company (CMC) of New York.

Atlantis Finance Ltd confirmed it has a financial stake in the venture. CMC, under a contract with Conakry, owns 51 percent of a new company - Societe Aurifere de Guinee (SAG). The Guinea Government owns the remaining 49 percent.

The new joint company will continue exploration for gold in the 38 000 sq kms of the concession.

CMC of New York has invested more than \$6 million in exploration.

"Based on the exploration results, an independent geologist retained by CMC has estimated the potential reserves at over five million ounces," Atlantis Finance said.

CSO: 3400/274

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRESIDENT ASSESSES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 8 May 85 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, President Joao Bernardo Vieira, declared that his government "is firmly decided to make Guinea-Bissau a genuine state of law."

"Nino" Vieira spoke at the formal opening session of the National Popular Assembly (ANP), which started its activities in the Guinean capital yesterday.

In a speech nearly 10,000 words in length, which was a basic working document for the ANP, the president made what he considered "an assessment of the government's activity and the presentation of the goals which guided the action of the chief executive," at a time when the Guinean people "are called upon to undertake a decisive phase in their history and their development process."

The economic and social policy dominated the address by "Nino" Vieira, who reviewed all the measures, results and indicators of the Guinean economy, as they had already been cited, in a more limited manner, at the follow-up meeting of the Lisbon round-table discussion with Bissau's international partners.

"Nino" Vieira specifically defended the "affirmation of private economic agents," explained the policy of trade liberalization, which is gradually turning over the state supply stations to private enterprise, and said that he considered the new foreign investment code a tool aimed at allowing for "better use of the national potential and a resultant improvement in the population's living conditions."

Corrective Measures

Nearly a third of the speech by the president of Guinea-Bissau was devoted to social policy, making a critical analysis of various sectors, ranging from education to health, and including information, social security, culture and sports.

"Nino" Vieira specifically admitted that the policy for mass education, pursued after independence, is exceeding the national structures both materially and humanly, and hence, "immediate corrective measures must be adopted, as well as a reformulation of the strategy for the medium term."

He appeared equally critical of the country's administrative machinery, noting that the public administrative personnel would be reduced.

"We must raise the level of responsibility on all levels of our public administration, and adopt stringent measures against non-fulfillment of the rules in effect."

He added that constant violations of the rules have been observed, and that those in charge have not been concerned.

Advocating the constant training of all those in public office, the president stated that, "No one should think that he already knows everything, and has nothing to learn"; at the same time making it clear that, "The machine must be readjusted and will be every time it is necessary."

In the Armed Forces sector, "Nino" Vieira said that the Army "must work as a pillar for peace and development." He stressed the assistance received from the Soviet Union, the Socialist community, Algeria, France and Portugal.

2909

CSO: 3442/289

MOZAMBIQUE

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST BLACK MARKET

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 28 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] "The black market is a detrimental phenomenon, because it erodes society, and destroys the ethical values that we want to instill; hence, it must be forcefully combated," declared the minister of home trade, Aranda da Silva, in an interview granted to our weekly paper and to TVE on the occasion of Trade Week, which began yesterday. The minister remarked that the black market exists in several areas at present, but "has the most harmful effect on trade, through which the essential consumer goods are conveyed."

Aranda da Silva stressed: "It is the situation of low production and more money that creates the conditions for the black market's existence; but the presence of small amounts of goods is also caused by the black market per se." And he concluded by saying: "If we fail to combat the black market, the meager production will become even smaller, creating further conditions for more black marketing."

During the interview, the home trade minister emphasized that the lack of consumer goods "stems from the overall problem of our country's economy which, in turn, is a result of both internal and external factors." Among the former he cited the natural disasters (the 1977 rainfall, tropical depression "Domoina" and the drought); and, among the latter factors, he mentioned the reduction in the shipment of goods to RPM ports (particularly from South Africa), the decline in the number of immigrants and, essentially, the change in the system of payments to miners in the RSA, which had previously (up until 1977) been made in gold.

Also to be added is our country's imposition of economic sanctions on the illegal Southern Rhodesia regime, and the international community's failure to pay for the damages resulting therefrom; as well as the direct aggression from the imperialists, or from their agents, the armed bandits, aimed against our country. "These factors alone have cost our country nearly \$5 billion, in other words, 195 million contos."

He added: "If we realize that exports amount to under \$150 million (at least those last year), we can see that this economic crisis really has a highly significant external cause, imposing conditions on the domestic production of consumer goods itself."

The minister said that the solution to this shortage, as the party's instructions advocate, lies in the "creation of small irrigation projects, small agrarian projects, new factories, and backing for small trades producers, such as carpenters and tinsmiths, associated with other projects which are under way, such as the construction of dams in Corrumana and Pequenos Libombos, the advent of new irrigation facilities in Chokwe and the construction of the textile factory in Mocuba."

As a result of the implementation of these directives, Aranda da Silva cited, by way of example, the fact that in certain parts of the country, "a new environment is already beginning to be experienced," because there, "people are now eating better and there are more consumer goods available." He mentioned the situation in Chokwe, where the increase in production last year was reflected in a considerable improvement in its own supplies of green vegetables to the city of Maputo and Nampula, where "nakedness obviously declined," as a result of the execution of a project to assist the cashew nut producing districts with consumer goods.

Aranda da Silva stressed that the solutions to the problems cannot be concentrated merely on an increase in available goods, since they have been diverted in the processes of importing and internal distribution by antisocial elements. He said: "It is for this reason that we must realize that the battle has to be waged on both fronts at the same time, otherwise, we shall not obtain the desired effects."

#### NSA: an Obstacle to the Black Market

In response to a question that was asked of him, the home trade minister said that he considered the New Supply System (NSA), in effect in the city of Maputo, "one of the greatest obstacles to the black market: the NSA makes it possible for the little that we have to reach everyone; and what is even more important, it enables every citizen to know what his rights are and thus to be able to protect himself."

The minister confirmed the fact that there are plans to extend the NSA to the cities of Beira and Nampula. He said that in the first instance, the greatest difficulty at present "is creating the necessary cadres to make the NSA appear as a system organized to solve the major problems." Another obstacle associated with Beira and Nampula is "guaranteeing the minimal number of products for distribution."

Aranda da Silva declared that the lack of that minimum, which has generally been guaranteed by the NSA in the city of Maputo, during the past 3 years, could jeopardize the system; and he gave as an example the present shortage of soap and oil, a problem which, in his words, "will soon be solved."

The support to the consumer cooperatives is one of the main goals of the action taken by the Ministry of Home Trade. According to Minister Aranda da Silva, the state's concerns are directed toward three main areas, namely,

the training of cadres, commercial backup and equipment and prioritization of the consumer cooperatives in terms of supply policy.

The minister claimed: "There are many products which are increasingly showing up only in the consumer cooperatives, because they are in short supply, and we know that they are at least distributed properly there; something which would not hold true elsewhere."

In addition to the cooperatives, the Ministry of Home Trade bears responsibility for the rest of the commercial network, for example, private trade, which has undergone a substantial growth in recent years. The minister said that, in spite of the difficulties that remain, the Home Trade Ministry has attempted to support and promote it, especially where difficulties exist.

Aranda da Silva observed: "Although it is true that there are many dishonest merchants and black marketeers, it is not right to consider a merchant synonymous with a liar; there are many merchants doing an immense amount of work, particularly in rural areas."

The home trade minister also discussed the wholesale trade, especially the nine state enterprises created in that area, saying that most of them have organization. From a financial standpoint, all of them, with one exception, provide substantial profits, being one of the leading sources of the state's revenue.

Aranda da Silva commented: "But the most important aspect is the fact that, in a crisis situation such as the one that we are experiencing now, the existence of those enterprises enables the state to have a tool for directing the distribution policy."

The final point discussed in the interview related to the way in which the state guarantees consumer goods and production tools in the rural areas, to increase production. The home trade minister claimed that, last year, there had been a substantial improvement in this respect (1.5 million production tools were distributed in several areas).

"1984 was a year in which external financing was sought to ensure that distribution, alerting the external financiers and the countries with which we have cooperation to guarantee meeting that national priority. So, we procured financing which, in many instances, will make it possible to ensure that 1985 will be better than 1984 in this respect, and 1986 still better."

As for consumer goods, he remarked that, last year they had also managed to improve the situation in some sections of the country, specifically, in the areas of ready-made clothing and household utensils. However, the minister admitted that what the country may have available at present from native production and imports "still fails to meet the minimal needs of the peasants, not even the requirements set by the Fourth Congress for that sector."

2909

CSO: 3442/287

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA BARRED FROM TRADE FAIR

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 May 85 p 10

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text]

SOUTH African companies have been barred from exhibiting at the Mozambique Trade Fair, Facim 1985, in Maputo in August.

This is in spite of previous indications from the Mozambique Government that South Africa would be invited this year after being turned down in 1984. One of the fruits of the Nkomati Accord was to have been improved trade links between South Africa and Mozambique.

About 22 countries will exhibit at Facim 1985 — most Eastern bloc countries as well as the main Western trading nations will be represented.

It is thought that objec-

tions from the Eastern bloc may have precluded South Africa's participation in this year's fair.

Mozambique is also concerned that its balance of trade with South Africa is heavily in deficit and appears willing to invite only countries with which it has healthy two-way trade.

More than 20 South African companies were to have exhibited at this year's fair at which an estimated R40-million of foreign trade will be signed.

An informal delegation of South African businessmen will attend the fair, says Anthony van Wyk, of Investment Research & Development which is co-ordinating South African participation.

CSO: 3400/273



MOZAMBIQUE

DEFENSE OF CAHORA BASSA DAM DISCUSSED WITH PORTUGAL, RSA

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 May 85 p 23

[Text] As ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] was told on Saturday by Lisbon diplomatic sources, Portugal, Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa are devoting a great deal of attention to the problem of protecting the Cahora Bassa dam hydroelectric power plan and the respective lines.

Those sources claimed that the Cahora Bassa undertaking is primarily Portuguese property, and therefore Mozambique wants to arrange with the Portuguese authorities everything that must be done jointly with South Africa to protect the power plant and its power conducting lines.

In connection with the three-cornered talks among the various countries engaged in the production and consumption of power from Cahora Bassa, in Tete Province, last weekend a special envoy from President Samora Machel was received in Lisbon by Prime Minister Mario Soares and other members of the Portuguese Government.

Muradali Mamadussen's mission immediately followed the talks held in Maputo in the middle of the week by the minister of foreign affairs, Roelof "Pik" Botha and the defense minister, Gen Magnus Mallan, of South Africa.

On several occasions South Africa has expressed its willingness to help Mozambique protect the electric power lines running from Cahora Bassa to South African territory, as well as the Mozambican railroads. But there are Mozambican natives who fear the possibility of their country's becoming overly dependent on the powerful neighboring country.

The Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) has claimed that it would combat any South African units entering Mozambique to assist the regime set up there 10 years ago by FRELIMO.

That regime is currently threatened, and President Julius Nyerere has already admitted, a few days ago, that, if President Samora Machel were overthrown, he might return to Tanzania (which, up until 25 April, had been FRELIMO's main rear guard) and from there start the battle for Mozambique's liberation again.

In the opinion of Nyerere, now serving as president of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), RENAMO is merely a tool of the South African strategy for dominating Mozambique.

## Seminar at Gulbenkian

Ramalho Eanes, Mario Soares and other members of the government are participating in the seminar on Portugal, Portuguese-speaking African countries and the United States, to be held starting tomorrow at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

The president of the republic is taking part in the opening session, while the prime minister will address the participants during a luncheon on Thursday.

The seminar, organized by Gulbenkian and the World Peace Foundation, an organization whose leadership cadres include the former U.S. ambassador to Portugal, Richard Bloomfield, has large delegations on hand from Portugal and the United States, as well as from Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe.

Yesterday, Angola's participation was still in doubt, but it may be cleared in time, as NP was told by Vitor Machado, the Gulbenkian administrator responsible for organizing the seminar.

Sa Machado sent a telegram to Eduardo dos Santos, requesting of him that the Angolan participation be allowed.

Up until now, the visit by the Angolan external affairs minister to India and that of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to interior provinces have impeded Angola's response to the request from the organizing entities that they participate.

2909

CSO: 3442/289

MOZAMBIQUE

FUEL TANKS IN INHAMBANE COMPLETED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 28 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] The first phase of the project to install fuel tanks was recently completed in the city of Inhambane, with the installation of underground tanks for diesel storage, the work on which had been started in October, in compliance with a decision made by the provincial government.

This project includes two phases, the first being the one now concluded. The next one, to be carried out this year, consists of the installation of storage tanks for gasoline and oil for lighting, and the assembly of fuel discharge piping from the Inhambane platform-bridge to the tanks; as well as the construction of sheds for processing lubricating oils. In order to complete this second phase, two storage tanks for gasoline and oil for lighting are already in Inhambane.

Coinciding with the implementation of the first phase of that project, the PETROMOC [Mozambique Petroleum Enterprise] agency was opened in Inhambane, provided with a tank truck for the redistribution of fuel among the province's districts. The opening ceremony was directed by Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela.

On this occasion, he praised the effort undertaken by the enterprises intervening in the execution of the project to install the fuel tanks, namely, PETROMOC, Cometal-Mometal, Integral Construction and Mozambique Electricity; remarking that the opening of that agency represents a significant step toward minimizing the fuel shortage in the province.

The governor of Inhambane defined the priorities to be observed in the rational use of fuel, stressing first the fatherland's defense. In this connection, Jose Pascoal Zandamela said: "The fuel must be assigned for the battle against the armed bandits. There must be no instance wherein we cannot destroy a camp of the armed bandits because we lack fuel for our Armed Forces' vehicles."

Other priorities defined by the supreme leader of the party and state in Inhambane were agricultural production, supplies for the people and the removal of their surplus products, sawmills and fishing.

Jose Pascoal Zandamela said that it was a task for all the provincial organizations to ensure the observance of those priorities in the use of fuel, and

assigned the heads of the industry and power, transportation and communications and agricultural agencies to see to their implementation.

Zandamela claimed that it was necessary to monitor the spending of each organization, so as to learn which ones spend less and have the greatest productive output and those that spend more but, on the other hand, yield less. Jose Pascoal Zandamela added: "The former should be praised and rewarded, and the latter must be penalized."

2909

CSO: 3442/287

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL RECEIVES CATTLE DONATED BY TANZANIA

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, in Mata da Marracuene, President Samora Machel received dozens of head of cattle that had been donated to him by the Tanzanians, at the conclusion of the official visit that he paid to the United Republic of Tanzania in April 1982.

For this ceremony, a simple one but replete with significance in the history of the Mozambican and Tanzanian people, President Julius Nyerere sent his oldest brother, Chief Edward Nyerere, to Maputo, accompanied by a large delegation.

Among other individuals, the Tanzanian delegation included two of Chief Edward Nyerere's wives and another brother of the Tanzanian head of state, Kibiriti Nyerere.

At yesterday's ceremony, attended by the Tanzanian ambassador to Maputo, Ali Said M'Chumo, President Samora Machel was accompanied by the minister of the presidency, Armando Guebuza; the planning minister, Mario Machungo; the finance minister, Rui Baltazar; and the vice minister of foreign affairs, Daniel Mbanze.

Upon his arrival at Mata da Marracuene, the head of state and his party, as well as the Tanzanian delegation, were received by the vice minister of agriculture for the cooperative and family sector, Francisco Joao Pateguana, and other officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, and also heads of the FRELIMO Party on the Maputo provincial and Marracuene district levels.

Two reasons were underlying the donation of cattle to President Samora Machel, as was explained on this occasion. In this connection, Chief Edward Nyerere, who had been responsible for Julius Nyerere's education after their father's death, remarked:

"I have come here, sent especially by President Julius Nyerere, to pay tribute, on behalf of the Tanzanian people, to this great hero, the man who courageously led the Mozambican people to the attainment of independence, driving out the colonials."

And Chief Edward Nyerere added:

"In our tradition, whoever goes hunting, kills the lion and returns alive is considered a hero. The one who goes to war, kills the enemy and returns victorious is a hero. This is one of the reasons for our presence here, to honor the hero Samora."

Samora Machel, in turn, explained the other reason for this donation. In April 1982, when he ended the official visit to Tanzania, the head of state went to the Nyerere native village, in Musoma Province, accompanied by his wife and children.

"This act touched the hearts of Tanzanians deeply," remarked President Samora Machel, when explaining how the Machel family had been received in Musoma. Chief Edward Nyerere explained that, to Tanzanians, Samora is a beloved son: Nyerere and Samora are children from the same womb.

Minister Armando Guebuza spoke on behalf of the Mozambican Government and the Mozambican people, once again underscoring the close relations that exist between the two heads of state.

Describing the relations between Samora Machel and Julius Nyerere, Armando Guebuza commented: "However, the friendship has now assumed another feature, because it has now become a genuine brotherhood."

2909

CSO: 3442/287

MOZAMBIQUE

# ILLEGAL CATTLE BUTCHERING OPERATION DISCOVERED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] An operation for inspection to detect cases of illegal, indiscriminate slaughtering of cattle is under way on the main access roads leading to the city of Maputo. This action, begun a few days ago, culminated in the discovery, last Saturday afternoon, of four carcasses of cattle clandestinely slaughtered in the Mahubo area of Boane, Maputo Province. The aforementioned operation, started by the GAPECOM provincial enterprise of Maputo, is aimed essentially at protecting public health and preserving livestock.

Countless complaints have reached the Cattle and Hides Marketing (GAPECOM) provincial enterprise concerning the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle, particularly livestock, which is reaching alarming proportions in certain areas.

This illegal activity is fostered primarily by certain dishonest individuals who, tempting the breeders with attractive, exorbitant offers of money, food-stuffs and other items, succeed in purchasing heads of cattle which, when slaughtered and taken to the city of Maputo, they sell as meat at highly speculative prices.

However, another type of individual, whose lack of scruples is the common factor, is taking advantage of the enemy action in certain parts of Maputo Province to violently slaughter livestock: bovine, caprine and ovine.

Someone associated with the enterprise's management claimed: "As may be inferred, this activity seriously harms the raising and maintenance of the species, already badly hurt as a result of natural disasters, such as the drought and rainfall; and that is not all. The conditions under which these slaughters take place do not meet the minimal sanitary standards, something which could cause serious diseases, such as tuberculosis and diarrhea, among the consumers of that meat."

## Operation Brings Results

On the main access roads leading to the city of Maputo there are two cattle checking stations, namely, at the traffic checking stations on National

Highways No 1 and No 2. However, the meager work accomplished by the agents posted there has not allowed for the detection of many cases of illegal entry of meat into Maputo.

"In view of this fact, and since the complaints were increasing more and more, we decided to set up a vigilance system which resulted in the detection and seizure, last Saturday afternoon, of four carcasses and over 15 kilograms of beef, that was in an advanced state of putrefaction."

Our source added: "These are not isolated cases. They currently constitute a source of rather lucrative speculation carried out by certain individuals who own trucks with a license to purchase and sell coal and firewood. They purchase the cattle, slaughter them and hide them under their merchandise so as to pass through the checkpoints unnoticed."

However, what most concerns the enterprise is other individuals who belong to agencies whose mission is to see to it that irregularities of this kind do not occur, and who are the first ones to commit them. As an example, the subject of our interview noted that, on the same Saturday afternoon, two military vehicles were seen loaded with three dead head of cattle, yet to be skinned, and a fourth still alive.

The inspector who headed the brigade, Alfredo Antonio Mulanga, added: "The incident occurred about 1530 hours, and we were unable to obtain the vehicle registration, for the simple reason that it did not display it."

According to the member of the management, this concern has already been voiced among the overseeing agencies at a party meeting.

However, the two individuals discovered with illegal meat in their possession, whose cases were turned over to the Criminal Investigation Police, claim to be unaware of the consequences that their activity might bring.

Moises Alberto Tumbo, aged 33, owner of the Datsun make truck with registration SD-932KM, told our newspaper that the four carcasses were intended, in one instance, for the head of the block at his place of residence to hold a party, in another, for the owner of the kraal where he purchased the head of cattle, and in the latter two instances, to be divided among some friends.

Nevertheless, according to the prosecutor, part of Moises Tumbo's statement is false because, based on the number of persons waiting for him at his residence, the dealings had already been carried out previously.

The second person implicated, Carlos Manjate, claimed to have purchased meat in Mahubo also, having gone there to buy coal. He maintained that the meat was to be used exclusively for his own consumption.

2909

CSO: 3442/287



MOZAMBIQUE

CAIA TEACHES NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] The Angonia Agroindustrial Complex (CAIA), which is rendering assistance in its area for family sector production, has been publicizing among the peasants of Angonia district new agricultural techniques, facilitating an increase in their production areas.

The farmers in the family sector settled in the localities of Tsangagano, Ntengombalame, Domue and Calomue, among others, are receiving technical backup aimed at improving agricultural activity.

Throughout the past 2 years, CAIA has started up an effort to train organizers, individuals who are now addressing all the problems affecting the peasants. To efficiently control the productive activities, the district of Angonia has been divided into five zones of influence. Each zone has the respective head, with the necessary resources for properly carrying out the work to assist the peasants.

Organizers

At the present time, the CAIA enterprise has 255 organizers, equitably distributed among the zones of influence for which the enterprise is responsible.

In Angonia district, the organizers have already made a survey of the number of collective farms for the population, their areas and the main crops produced in that region of Tete Province. The inventory taken of peasants who have been using animal hauling up until now in farming activities was also carried out by the organizers, so as thereby to calculate the exact capacity of the family sector producers; because their role is a priority one.

The organizers were given bicycles to ensure the publicizing of agricultural techniques, in addition to mobilizing the peasants for the introduction of new crops. Meanwhile, the heads of the zones of influence received motorized vehicles to better control their zones.

By its very nature, Angonia district has favorable conditions for growing corn, potatoes, beans, wheat, sunflowers, tobacco and other types of crops.

During previous campaigns, sizable amounts of farm products harvested were reported in that northern district of Tete Province, having later been sold to the enterprise responsible for marketing in the province.

To maintain the increasing level of production in that district, CAIA, through the organizers, has established permanent contacts with the peasants.

During the 1984-85 agricultural campaign, the situation with regard to organization changed completely. Several factors contributed to the failure of this campaign under way, among which we could cite the excessive rainfall and the large-scale movement of peasants, owing to threats from the armed bandits in certain areas.

Aware that agriculture is the basis for our society's development, the peasants from Angonia district did not give up their main activity combating famine.

Concurrently with the productive work, the population of certain regions of Angonia has been organized into politico-military training courses for self-defense, in response to the decisions from the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party in the realm of the fatherland's defense. In villages and settlements, concrete action was taken to combat the armed and unarmed bandits who had been attempting to upset the population on the collective farms and in residences. It was in this way that the bandits' action was neutralized.

#### Tree Planting

The planting of fruit and shade trees in the communal villages and settlements is one of the work programs of the organizers in Angonia district. The Angonia Agroindustrial Complex (CAIA) began introducing the forestation process in the villages in 1984.

According to the program, by the end of this year more groves of eucalyptus and pine will have been planted in the villages and settlements, in addition to expanding the planting of fruit trees, such as peach, plum, banana and mango trees.

2909

CSO: 3442/287

MOZAMBIQUE

ZIMBABWEAN COMPUTERS FOR EDUCATION MINISTRY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

**REALTIME Computers of Zimbabwe have won a contract to supply 11 Rainbow personal computers to Mozambique's ministry of education. The project is being financed by Swedish aid.**

**The University of Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo will maintain the installations and develop software programs. The computers will be used at technical colleges in the Mozambique capital to teach computer science and business studies.**

**Realtime technical director Mr Jim Broom said the contract was won on international tender and was a significant development for the Harare-based company.**

**"It is our first sale outside Zimbabwe and it points to our increasing involvement in Mozambique and other SADCC countries."**

**He said the company would establish an agency in Maputo to handle sales, installation and maintenance, with Harare providing back-up support.**

**Mr Broom, who has visited Maputo since 1982, said the use to which the computers would be put was an example of the development taking place in Mozambique.**

**"There is a positive mood and an activity in Maputo that is good to see."**

CSO: 3400/273

MOZAMBIQUE

## COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL IN HEALTH SECTOR

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 8 May 85 p 5

[Text] The twin relationship between the central hospitals of Maputo, Beira and Nampála and Portuguese hospital units was one of the areas of cooperation planned between the Lisbon Holy Charitable Institution and the Mozambican Health Ministry.

The protocol of intentions signed on behalf of the Mozambican Health Ministry by the health director of the city of Maputo, Igrejas Campos, and by the supplier of the Holy Charitable Institution of Lisbon, Joao Gomes, to which NP has access, is a lengthy document enumerating the areas for possible cooperation, and going down to the realm of the concrete.

The document demarcates urgent and priority areas, areas to be developed over the short and medium term, areas for development over the long term, personnel training and elimination of possible difficulties in transporting the collected items for assistance.

As for the former, the Holy Charitable Institution will send bed linens, towels, uniforms for medical, paramedical and auxiliary personnel, medical equipment for ordinary use, pharmaceuticals, hospital mattresses and items for cleaning and sanitation to Mozambique.

This equipment will be sent mainly to the central hospitals of Maputo and Beira and to the Chiango Educational Center, in the vicinity of Maputo.

It is planned to send to Mozambique two physicians specializing in the fields of orthopedics and rehabilitation for the physically disabled.

In the areas for short and medium-term development, it is planned to send to Portugal for an internship, aimed at specialization, two instructors for those with hearing and mental disabilities, as well as supplying school equipment and teaching materials, and sending construction materials to be used to build an exemplary establishment in a suitable building to be procured by the respective provincial directorate.

The special education schools of Maputo and Beira, as well as the child care center, will be provided with various "hotel and hospital" equipment.

In the area of infrastructure for the health and social action sectors, it is planned to provide one or two prefabricated wings to be used for boarding at the Beira Health Sciences Institute, to send wings for children's centers in the cities of Inhambane and Maputo, to build the Nacala General Hospital and to complement the work for school facilities at the Beira Health Sciences Institute.

2909

CSO: 3442/289

MOZAMBIQUE

FALSE PIC AGENT ARRESTED IN BEIRA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] A few days ago, a false PIC [Criminal Investigation Police] agent who answers to the name of Carlos Mario Branco, or Pequenino, and claims to be a member of the military affiliated with naval piloting for the Mozambican Army, was arrested by the Defense and Security Forces in the city of Beira.

The individual in question has a spectacular record, and for this very reason he is marked by particular interest. The name to which he answers is also false, since the personal identity documents show only Carlos Maria Nhune; and hence one infers that the terms "Branco" or "Pequenino" are used as nicknames.

Both in the district where he resides and in circles wherein he has for the most part visited and socialized, the name Carlos Mario Nhune is simply unknown. They either know him as agent Branco or else as agent Pequenino; something which has enabled him to extort goods from the population under the guise of the PIC, changing color like a chameleon, according to the circumstances.

However, one day during the last half of March, the juggling of Branco or Pequenino, a man who displays an erudite manner, failed, when he planned an act which eventually would put him behind bars and within four walls, looking at the sun from an enclosure.

On that day, Branco/Pequenino, who resides in the Manga area, went to the lower part of the city with the idea of contacting some of his associates and attempting "unconfessable" things. Troubled by the lack of a bus for his return, he boarded a taxi which, by chance, had driven by the stop; and then Pequenino had the luck of being a hitchhiker.

But the taxi driver was not satisfied with just one passenger: Planning a trip to Manga with the light taxi virtually empty seemed ridiculous and troublesome to him. Therefore, he continued to "hunt" for customers. After a few minutes, he came upon two citizens breathing heavily, showing by their appearance enormous worry, with uneasy looks and submerged in a sea of distress, requiring transportation.

The taxi driver fulfilled the request. At the instruction of those citizens, he drove to a clandestine warehouse where he proceeded to load 10 bags of sugar and five of wheat four; and quickly. The load was sufficient and now the trip could be started.

From the lower area he headed to Manga. While still in the Munhava area, the vehicle detoured to a residence where some of the products being carried were unloaded, intended for one of those two citizens. When the journey was resumed, they continued straight toward Level Crossing, a site on which Pequenino/Branco attempted to get out, although it was beyond his residence.

However, before leaving the vehicle, Pequenino tried to assert his false status as a PIC agent, threatening both the driver and the owner of the transported products with arrest. With one question after another, the conversation turned into a veritable investigative activity, which made the origin of the products clear: black market.

At this point, Branco or Pequenino renewed his courage and persistently continued the investigation, in what might be termed positive work, inasmuch as it exposed an unlawful act. In fact, the taxi driver and the owner of the "order" felt themselves nearing the doors of the PIC lockup. In an attempt to disengage themselves from the situation, they opted for bribery, offering agent Pequenino two sacks of sugar and one of flour.

The taxi driver and his friend continued the trip, probably as far as the Chamba district, where they unloaded the rest of the "merchandise." Then they returned via the same route and, upon reaching Level Crossing, they were intercepted by Pequenino/Branco, who asked them for a "special favor," to take his bags of sugar and wheat flour to an area next to Mozambique Industrial.

Overcome, and troubled by his conscience, the taxi driver once again yielded to the request, but on the same occasion took as a rider a Traffic Police agent dressed in civilian clothes.

During the drive, Pequenino/Branco talked in a threatening and humiliating tone, proclaiming himself to be a "strict, uncorruptible agent who does not like to fool around with speculators." However, the PT agent was listening to everything, analyzing the content of the conversation; and he did not want to act immediately.

When Pequenino/Branco got out of the car, it was the PT agent's turn to become better informed about the identity of that individual who was constantly and in an exaggerated fashion claiming to be a PIC agent. Because there were constant inconsistencies in the explanation, the PT member urged the taxi driver to cooperate in finding out the true identity of that individual.

The two went to the PIC to learn about the existence of an agent named Pequenino or Branco. The response was negative. And, from that moment on, the PIC decided to start widespread action to seek and capture him, ending in the arrest of the false, adventurous Criminal Investigation Police agent.

2909

CSO: 3442/287

MOZAMBIQUE

HUGE PRIVATE ARMY PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 May 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Pottinger]

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE is soon to have the biggest private security force in the region's history.

The South African Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambican equivalent, HCB, will be jointly supplying manpower to protect extensive power installations from the Cahora Bassa project from rebel MNR attacks.

And already there is speculation that some of the men to be recruited to this mini-army in the service of Maputo will be precisely those specialists who once gave assistance to the MNR.

It is understood that various South African departments have been in contact with their Mozambican and Portuguese equivalents during the last week to deal with security issues.

### Agreement

It is exactly a year since South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique signed the agreement aimed at returning the giant Cahora Bassa scheme to productivity.

In terms of the agreement South Africa will buy the

power, Portugal will assist with technical aid and Mozambique will slowly buy out Portugal's former colonial interests in the hydro-electric scheme.

The terms of the agreement make it clear that neither Portugal nor South Africa will be prepared to commit combat troops to defend the installations — but the way has been left open for the deployment of private security forces.

It is also being strongly hinted that the South African Transport Services and their Mozambican counterparts will also deploy security forces along train routes to protect them from MNR attacks.

The para-statal are expected to employ security companies on a tender basis, many of which employ ex-Rhodesians who supported the MNR in the late 1970s.

It is understood that Escom and the HCB met on several occasions this week to finalise arrangements for security deployment.

The total number of security men who will be involved in protecting the installation is not known, but sources have indicated they could be in the hundreds.

CSO: 3400/273



MOZAMBIQUE

GENERAL MOBILIZATION CALL IN FIGHT AGAINST 'BANDITS'

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 13 May 85 p 6

[Text] Yesterday, President Samora Machel issued an appeal to the country to join in the battle against the "armed bandits," and ordered the general mobilization of all able citizens from 18 to 40 years of age, as an authorized source announced.

The appeal from the Mozambican dictator stems from the armed struggle started by Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), whose actions are by now being felt at the gates of the capital, totally preventing all highway and rail travel between Maputo and the rest of the country. Communication is possible only by air but, in view of RENAMO's threat to start using ground-to-air missiles soon, even that means of transportation has ceased to offer the same security that it has enjoyed thus far.

Recently, in an interview held in Paris on French radio-television, the movement's secretary general, Evo Fernandes, claimed that RENAMO was ready to launch the "final attack" against the capital; and there is every indication that much of the capital's population may give the resistance forces total support.

The situation in Mozambique has deteriorated so much that the president of Tanzania himself, Julius Nyerere, has already admitted the possibility of the defeat of the FRELIMO forces and, in recent statements, again offered the locality of Nachingweya as a rear guard base for Samora, so that he might "begin another liberation struggle again."

The deterioration which has been reached in Mozambique, where the shortages are complete in all areas, has prompted the population to dissociate themselves from the promises made by FRELIMO and many are seeking in RENAMO the opportunity for survival that Samora's Marxist regime has failed to offer the country. According to a reliable source, in the district of Inhambane, the local population has nothing to wear and those who manage to obtain a piece of burlap to cover their bodies are fortunate.

Tripartite Force

Samora Machel, faced with the impossibility of defending his territory alone, is considering the possibility of accepting a tripartite force to help him in

the battle against the resistance movement's guerrillas. In addition to the frequent contacts with Pretoria, the Mozambican dictator sent to Lisbon (where he is located at present) his personal secretary, Muradali Mamudsen, with a message for the Portuguese Government concerning a "very delicate matter."

Everything leads one to think that it involves the creation of an independent force including Mozambique, South Africa and Portugal, for the defense, not only of the Cahora Bassa dam, but also of other parts of Mozambican territory.

The intense activity of Samora's special envoy in Lisbon, where he was received by the prime minister, the vice prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs and even the defense minister, reflects the urgent desire of Maputo to implement the military cooperation systems, which would enable Mozambique to take on the 10,000 men that RENAMO has in arms, ready to unleash the final attack.

For a long time, South Africa has been offering Samora the sending of troops to Mozambique to aid in the battle against the resistance, but the dangers of the South African armed presence have prevented Maputo from accepting that offer. However, the exacerbation of the situation seems to have prompted Samora to accept this proposal, but "moderated" with members of the Portuguese Armed Forces, which would go to Mozambique" on a "private basis," since Lisbon would only officially grant logistical and financial backing.

The general mobilization now ordered by Samora Machel, entailing the shutdown of schools, offices, commercial establishments and factories, so that everyone could contribute to the collective effort to defend Maputo, clearly shows the difficult situation in which the Mozambican dictator finds himself.

2909

CSO: 3442/289

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC CONGRESS DONATION--The Islamic Congress of Mozambique has delivered to our country, in the city of Maputo, 200 tons of rice for the population struck by natural disasters. The rice was procured from various international charitable and religious organizations, particularly the World Islamic League, which is the origin of this donation. That league, with headquarters in Saudi Arabia, represents the 44 Islamic countries throughout the world. The symbolic delivery of its donation took place in one of the rooms of the Ministry of Home Trade. Francisco Masquil, state secretary of supply, received the donation representing the Mozambican Government, and the delivery was made by the coordinator of the Islamic Congress of Mozambique, Hassan Ismael Makda, representing that organization. On this occasion, Francisco Masquil expressed appreciation for the gesture and the understanding on the part of the Islamic Congress of Mozambique of the country's famine problems. Hassan Makda, in turn, promised that the religious organization which he coordinates will continue its activity providing further support to aid the population stricken by the serious famine situation in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 85 p 8] 2909

FISH FROM USSR--Since last Friday, the refrigerator ship "Taieun," from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), has been docked in the port of Maputo, carrying 3,375 tons of frozen fish sent to our country. As our reporter was told by the USSR's economic deputy representative, Yevgeniy Prichepa, 1,800 tons of fish have been allocated to supply the population of the city of Maputo. As he stressed on this occasion, the delivery of that volume of fish to our country is associated with the 3-year commercial agreement between the RPM and the USSR for the years 1983-85, which calls for the provision of 7,000 tons of that product to Mozambique. At this time, Yevgeniy Prichepa cited the cooperation that exists between our two countries in the area of fishing, through the intermediate and advanced training of Mozambican youths in the USSR and the provision of equipment to professional fishermen. Speaking during the meeting held with our reporter, the members of the crew of the refrigerator ship "Taieun" voiced their concern over the slowness of the fish unloading process, due to the breakage of the port's cranes. Thus far, only about 460 tons of the product have been unloaded. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 May 85 p 2] 2909

FIVE DIE IN CRASH--MAPUTO--At least five people were killed when a small passenger plane crashed on Tuesday 160 km north of Maputo, the Maputo daily Noticias reported yesterday. The newspaper said five bodies had been recovered from the wreckage of the twin-engined Islander, but it was not known how many people were on board when it crashed. A spokesman for the aircraft's owners, Transporte de Trabalho Aereo said the cause of the accident was not known, but a team had left for the scene to investigate. The plane was on a flight from the coastal town of Vilanculos to the Mozambican capital when it crashed in the Chonguene area northeast of Maputo. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 85 p 10]

CSO: 3400/273

NAMIBIA

ROSSING COUNTERS NUJOMA'S STATEMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A CLAIM by the Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma, that workers would not suffer from the closure of multinational corporations in Namibia has been strongly countered by Rössing Uranium Limited.

"Roughly 10 000 people he told a news conference could be immediately affected," the Public Relations Manager of Rössing, Daniel Arap Moi.

Mr Clive Algar, told The Advertiser today, while the ripple effect on other industry in the Territory would be "considerable"

He was responding to a Sapa-AP report yesterday in which Mr Nujoma demanded that multinationals leave Namibia as their taxes helped South Africa maintain control over the Territory.

"Multinationals are exploiting our mineral wealth, while our children are suffering malnutrition,"

Mr Nujoma specifically cited the British-based Rio Tinto Zinc group and the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and said they should close down until the Territory became independent.

"We demand they quit Namibia," he said. "All of them are offenders." He held out the prospect, however, that foreign firms would be able to invest in Namibian joint ventures after independence.

Namibian workers would not suffer from closures because they were being paid subsistence salaries, while profits went to "imperialist exploiters", and taxes paid by the multinationals helped keep "racist South Africa's war machinery running", he said.

"Namibians are so lowly paid, they can only keep their heads above water," he said.

While CDM and Tsumeb Corporation declined to comment, Mr Algar said there would be a loss of over 2 500 jobs if Rössing stopped their operations.

"And if you consider that each of these employees has a family, roughly 10 000 could be immediately affected," he told The Advertiser.

He pointed out that the average salary of semi-skilled workers at Rössing was between R500 and R1 000 per month.

In addition, employees received housing at a nominal rental as well as other first world fringe benefits such as pensions, life insurance and medical aid.

The company's minimum wage was R356 per month, but "very few people, if any" were earning this as the structure of Rössing required semi-skilled and not unskilled personnel.

Another aspect emphasized by Mr Algar was that Rössing spent up to R150 million inside Namibia on the purchase of goods and services as well as salaries. "For this reason closure would have a ripple effect."

He also said taxes paid by Rössing were used in Namibia for the benefit of the country.

Further, Rössing training was helping to create a pool of skilled labour and the Rössing Foundation and satellite institutes throughout the country were playing a valuable educational role.

"This would also be lost to the country if we closed down," he said.

Sapa-AP reported that Mr Nujoma also urged economic sanctions against Namibian exports to put further pressure on the Republic to grant independence to the Territory.

At the same time he repeated his condemnation of South Africa's decision to set up an interim government in Namibia, which he said was opposed by both western powers and black African states, and attacked attempts by the American government to negotiate Namibian independence with South Africa.

The Swapo leader said Kenya had reaffirmed "material, financial and diplomatic" support for his movement.

Swapo was willing to compete against other Namibian political parties in eventual, pre-independence elections proposed by the United Nations, Mr Nujoma said.

NAMIBIA

CABINET POSSIBILITIES, DATE FOR MPC EMERGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 May 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**POLITICAL REPORTER**

**DRAFT** legislation for the institution of a transitional government has reached an advanced stage and June 14 has been mentioned as the date when the Multiparty Conference will take over the administration of Namibia. Details have also emerged over possible Cabinet portfolios.

Sapa reported that a spokesman for the office of the Administrator General said today that draft legislation for the transitional government had reached an advanced stage.

Yesterday, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance mouthpiece reported that the transitional government would be installed on June 14.

Although other MPC sources have declined to confirm the date, one party leader told The Advertiser yesterday it had been tentatively proposed, "but there were first a number of issues which had to be sorted out".

According to another MPC source the first two weeks of June were likely, but it largely depended on the extent of possible amendments to the draft legislation for the institution of the transitional government.

In terms of finance law, the MPC government would have to be functioning by the middle of June to approve its own budget, which has to be announced by the end of July.

However, the Secretary for Finance indicated to The Advertiser earlier it was possible that if this time was exceeded special arrangements would have to be made.

The names of the eight-member Cabinet for the transitional government were announced earlier and although Cabinet positions have not yet been finalised, sources have said early indications are that a probable line-up is:

Mr Dirk Mudge of the DTA, Finance — regarded in official circles as a crucial portfolio; Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi (DTA), Justice; Mr Moses Katjuongua (Swanu), Health; Mr Andreas Shipanga (Swapo-D), Energy and Mining Affairs; Mr Eben van Zijl (SWA-NP), Agriculture; Mr Andrew Matjila (DTA), Education; and, Civic Affairs and Manpower and Roads and Transport will be divided between Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout of the Labour Party and Kaptein Hans Diergaardt of Rehoboth.

Although Mr Katjuongua has been tipped by some to become Prime Minister or Chairman of the Cabinet, there has also been speculation that the Chairmanship will rotate among the different parties represented.

The names of five of the eight deputy ministers have also been announced.

They are Mr Gregor Tibinyane, Mr Piet Junius and Mr Katuutire Kaura of the DTA, Dr Lukas de Vries of the Rehoboth Liberation Front and Mr Tinus Blaauw of the SWA National Party.

NAMIBIA

## SWATF OFFICIAL REACTS TO ALLEGATIONS OF ATROCITIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**REACTING TO PERSISTENT allegations of atrocities (wandade) against civilians in northern Namibia, a senior officer of the SWATF has released a comprehensive list of transgressions by members of the Security Forces to The Advertiser.**

In an exclusive *State of the Nation* interview, the officer described what he termed "a well-orchestrated campaign against the Security Forces, where the latter were continually being accused of committing atrocities.

"The much greater number of Swapo atrocities are not given the same prominence and an imbalance is being presented to the general public," the officer said.

The document containing Security Force atrocities or transgressions against civilians in the Operational Area lists all prosecutions between March 1982 and cases pending at the end of 1984.

Of the 68 cases involving 99 members of the Defence Force, 18 cases were still pending in June 1984 while 44 cases had led to convictions, five accused had been found not guilty and one case had been withdrawn.

Amongst the charges listed were murder, attempted murder, culpable homicide, assault, rape, theft, robbery and crimen injuria.

The sentences range from reprimands and fines to jail terms of up to 20 years.

The officer said the difference between the Security Forces and Swapo was that prosecutions took place inside Namibia whereas Swapo considered atrocities and intimidation as a normal



part of the revolutionary struggle.

Listing alleged Swapo atrocities against the local population, he quoted figures dating from 1979 to '84.

- Civilians killed 341;
- Civilians injured in landmine incidents 593;
- Civilians murdered 418;
- Civilians abducted 1 447;

Reacting to an American State Department report on human rights in Namibia published by The Advertiser this week, the officer described the document as a "propaganda exercise".

The report had said charges that South African Police and Security Forces commit murder continued to be made by various individuals and organisations.

Asked why the Liaison Committee set up in Owambo to deal with civilian complaints against members of the Security Force had been abolished, the officer said:

"The headmen complained that the Liaison Committee was undermining their authority if the people were being forced to use channels other than that of the traditional authority.

"It was agreed that the local Security Force commanders would attend all meetings of the tribal authority where complaints relating to possible atrocities are brought to their attention.

"This development is viewed as normal and healthy," he said.

South African strategic thinking, the officer said.

"We switched from a purely defensive containment of the conflict to a pro-active and offensive policy during '78.

"Where previously Plan retained the initiative, they started losing it in 1978, resulting in the present situation where Plan is following a passive and reactive policy."

The strike against Cassinga, which according to the military was the headquarters of Plan in Angola, had changed the war and moved it into the fourth phase, the officer said.

A commemoration of the Cassinga strike in which Swapo says mostly civilians were killed, was held in Windhoek last weekend despite restrictions on public assemblies.

"With strikes against Plan bases in Angola the war became more cost-effective and Plan casualties escalated," he said.

The new strategy of strikes deep into Angola reached its peak with Operation Protea which involved a large-scale conventional strike for about 140km into Angola.

At this stage Swapo had taken refuge under the air defence umbrella of Fapla units and Fapla's involvement in the conflict had become unavoidable.

The threat of a large-scale infiltration of an elite unit of Swapo consisting of 800 guerrillas had led to Operation Askari which had involved the deepest anti-Swapo penetration of Angolan territory to date (250km) and the destruction of Fapla military infrastructure in most of the

south.

The large-scale strikes of the SADF had finally forced a diplomatic initiative by the MPLA Government to de-escalate the war.

"As a result of negotiations involving the United States, Fapla was for the first time forced to put restrictions on Swapo. This was very difficult because Fapla had for some time used Swapo units against Unita in a formal alliance in central Angola — in an attempt to neutralise the threat to Luanda," the officer said.

Armed conflict between Unita and Swapo dated back to 1976, he added.

The willingness of the MPLA Government to negotiate the security situation in the south had eventually led to the formation of the JMC and the beginning of the fifth phase.

Asked about the effect on military strategy the appointment of a transitional government would have, the spokesman doubted that any radical change would result.

More than 60% of the Security Forces in the Operational Area were indigenous and therefore part of the (SWATF) or SWA Police and were bearing the brunt of daily counter-insurgency operations.

"The South African component consists largely of specialists and conventional warfare units whose primary task is to neutralise the conventional threat Cuban forces in Angola represent," the officer said.

"That is why a Cuban withdrawal would greatly enhance peace and stability in the Territory."

NAMIBIA

# SWATF ISSUES STATEMENT ON CURRENT WAR SITUATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 May 85 p 5

[Text]

**THE ADVERTISER asked the SWATF for a statement on the current war situation. We publish the statement in full:**

The terrorist war on the northern border of South West Africa is entering its twentieth year ... a protracted period in which Swapo has made no progress while the local population has suffered the most at the hands of the terrorists.

On the other hand the Security Forces are achieving a remarkable feat in modern revolutionary warfare. They are winning the bush war:

"Swapo began its customary summer rain-offensive this year with the infiltration of about 400 terrorists through the Angolan bush into Owambo.

"Of these more than 260 have already been killed. Swapo's Special Unit suffered about 50 percent casualties and left South West Africa before the end of March," Brig Johan Louw, Chief of Staff Operations at HQ SWATF, said.

He added that since 1982 Swapo terrorists had not succeeded in infiltrating into the farming areas — one of their main objectives. In the Operational Area the terrorists are wandering about in small disorganised groups.

They are avoiding contact with the security Forces at all cost and almost all skirmishes are initiated by the Security Forces.

The intimidation, abduction and killing of innocent people by Swapo, indicate that Swapo cannot win or hold the hearts and minds of the population, Brig Louw said.

The Security Forces, on the other hand, are getting increased support from the

people in the border area. In fact more than 60 percent of the SF's fighting element consist of black and brown members.

Swapo's military potential has suffered severely in the last number of years. In fact, the abduction of children can be attributed to a move to replenish their depleted force levels.

Brig Louw said the bush war has reached a very important period and that Swapo is reaching the stage where it cannot maintain a cohesive terrorist force. The recent disengagement of SA forces in southern Angola laid the table for further peace initiatives.

NAMIBIA

# MIXED TRIALS CONSIDERED BREAKTHROUGH IN SCHOOL SPORT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Vera Zarug]

[Excerpts]

**IN A MAJOR breakthrough for multiracial school sport, the white and black school rugby unions have agreed that for the first time, Namibia will have mixed trials for the SWA Craven Week team this year.**

And any schools who refuse to allow their pupils to take part in the mixed team will be barred from competing and could be ruled out of future trials.

This was disclosed to the Windhoek Advertiser in an interview by the President of the SWA Rugby Union, Mr Gert Muller.

"We asked the all-white SWA Schools Union and the black Namibian Amateur School Rugby Union to get together to try to produce a mixed SWA team for the Craven Week," said Mr Muller.

The SWA Rugby Union believed that SWA should be represented by all the peoples of the country and not one section.

"But we also say that we must have the best team, as 'window-dressing' is not effective in this sport".

The first session of mixed trials will be held on May 25 at the Windhoek Stadium. "I do not know who will select the teams or how or what provisions are being made", said Mr Muller.

This was left in the hands of the two school unions, who are sole organisers of the event.

Asked what reaction he had received from the Administration for Whites, which has for some time insisted on separate school sport, he said that so far as he knew, no objections had been received from the Administration or from parents. Neither had there been any objections from the all-white Windhoek Höer School.

He said competing against other groups had never been a problem for the school and a perfect example was the Junior National athletics championships where WHS pupils run against all race groups.

The mixed team will be the fifth to join in the

school trials and no discrimination will be exercised. "If any one player is good enough for the side, he will definitely be selected for the Craven Week, to be hosted by Witbank in July. There will be only one official team, which if possible, will be a mixed side.

Mr Muller said that if a school refuses to allow its pupils to join the mixed trials or Craven Week team, the school will be barred from competing and may not be eligible for selection for future trials.

Mr Muller said, however, the success of the mixed team hung in the balance if the Namibian School Union did not start to organise their school rugby soon.

"We very much want a mixed side, but the problem seems to be that the black and coloured schools have not started with their rugby season yet.

Since this was the first attempt to integrate junior rugby, Mr Muller said he foresaw teething problems and said "it will still be a long time before full integration will be achieved, unless the standard is greatly improved".

Despite this he gave his assurance that what the school unions have done "is a step in the right direction and they've got our blessing!"

NIGERIA

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED FOR NLPC

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Dupe Motojehi]

[Text]

**AN official liquidator has been appointed for the National Livestock Production Company (NLPC), Kaduna.**

The management of the company has been stripped of all authority over its assets and interests.

The acting General Manager of the company, Mr. W.M. Haruna, told the *New Nigerian* yesterday that the liquidator was expected to arrive Kaduna yesterday.

However, it was reliably learnt that the liquidators have since been going round the various project sites and establishments owned by the company.

Some of these are the cattle ranches at Mokwa, Galambi and Manchok where there are at least 1,000 heads of cattle being reared.

The NLPC, which was converted to a liability company in 1979, was scrapped by the Federal Government early this year. It was said to owe over 21 million Naira.

The *New Nigerian* gathered however, that its predecessor, the Nigerian Livestock and Meat Authority (NLMA), had accumulated a 10 million Naira debt when it got involved in the importation of meat following a severe drought.

Instead of trimming down the staff strength to ensure effectiveness, the *New Nigerian* learnt that staff were imposed on the NLPC from NLMA in the face of obvious problems.

Sources at the company were insisting that the liquidation of

the company was not the best decision because the company would have to pay a lot of benefits to those leaving after long service.

It was learnt that an employee of the company, Alhaji A.D.D. Kano, who had put in about 39 years of service would claim about 27,000 Naira benefits, among many others.

The *New Nigerian* gathered that only the intermediate and junior staff of the company would be affected by the closure of the company because the Ministry of Agriculture had directed them to find employment elsewhere.

Key officers such as the general manager and his deputy had either retired or redeployed.

Generally, the staff of the company have been making efforts to find jobs elsewhere. Others had expressed a strong desire to be

deployed to the Livestock Project Unit which would be expanded or to the river basins.

The *New Nigerian* observed some staff of the company were sitting idly waiting for a word about their status. Some of them had been making frantic efforts to secure an alternative employment.

NIGERIA

## PROPOSALS IN FIFTH PLAN DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text]

PROPOSALS contained in the Fifth National Development Plan (1986-1990) are designed to deal with problems of raw materials for local industries and mass unemployment. Minister of National Planning, Chief M.S. Adigun, has said in an address to the conference of commissioners for economic planning on the guidelines of the next national development plan.

The minister said other policy measures would tackle problems of monoculture, balance of payments and maintenance of existing assets.

He stated that the guidelines were divided into the following parts: \*Portable size of the next plan and micro-economic aggregates such as finance and balance of payments. \*Policy proposals for the economic sectors. \*Policy suggestions in areas of social survival.

He observed that the guidelines before the commissioners had set the tone for the development

strategies and policies which were considerably modified in the light of the country's recent experience.

The minister further informed the commissioner that the guidelines had been discussed with federal ministries and agencies, adding that they would be modified on account of their deliberations and comments from federal ministries and submitted to government for approval.

He appealed to the commissioners that a national sense of economic direction should be given the first priority, in considering the proposals.

Chief Adigun said the meeting represented one of the several meetings to be held this year for the purpose of finalisation and publication of the plan.

"We should regard this year as that of economic emergency and in a state of preparedness all the time.

CSO: 3400/231

NIGERIA

PRODUCTS WHICH COUNTRY PRODUCES SAID BEING IMPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

NIGERIAN Mining Corporation (NMC) is facing serious difficulties in marketing its products due to lack of patronage from government and other public organisations.

The corporation now has finished products, mainly burnt bricks and stone aggregate, worth 8.5 million Naira waiting for buyers.

Briefing Kano State Governor, Air-Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, on the activities of the corporation in Kano on Wednesday, the General Manager of NMC, Mr. D. T. Pwajok, appealed to state governments to patronise the corporation to achieve its objectives.

He commended Kano State Government for its good decision to completely rebuild the Sabon Gari Market with burnt bricks from the corporation and urged other governors to emulate Kano government in their building projects.

Mr. Pwajok said sand for making glass worth five million Naira was being imported annually whereas "we have it in abundance all over the country."

On Rirwai tin and zinc mines in Kano State, the general manager said as a result of restriction on export of tin due to poor price in the world market, Nigeria now exports only 1,000 tonnes a year compared to 16,000 tonnes being exported annually few years back.

He said about seven million Naira had been spent on Rirwai mining project and assured the governor that immediately the tin price improved on the world market, full mining operation would start at Rirwai.

Replying, Governor Hamza Abdullahi assured the corporation of the state government's continuous patronage provided the corporation maintained the standard of its products.

He urged the corporation to furnish him with full details of reported discoveries of gold in addition to other minerals at Rirwai as well as discovery of silica (sand used in manufacturing of glass) in Kazaure.

The governor said the government had planned to set up a glass industry using our local raw materials, adding that government was anxious and determined to set up as many industries as possible, especially in the rural areas to revamp the economy and check the drift to urban centres.

CSO: 3400/231



20 JUNE 1985

## NIGERIA

## NEWSPRINT CRISIS IMMINENT AGAIN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

**NEWSPAPER industries may soon face another spell of scarcity of newsprint because ships carrying reels of newsprint are now anchored on the high seas due**

**to congestion at the Lagos Port.**

A *New Nigerian* investigation in Lagos revealed that 89 vessels are presently on the Nigerian territorial waters.

Of this number, 36 are anchored on the high seas awaiting to berth while 53 are already berthing at both the Apapa and Tin Can Island ports.

The shipping position declared by the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) for Tin Can Island Port complex in Lagos on Tuesday indicated that 23 various vessels were currently berthing at the Tin Can Port and were carrying consignments like rice, containers, steel billets, fertilizers, sugar and cement.

Thirty ships were also berthing as at Tuesday, at the Apapa Port which were carrying among other consignments, frozen fish, sugar, reels of newsprint, maize, malt and general cargoes.

Investigation also revealed that the emerging port congestion was principally caused by the insistence by most shipping

agents to discharge their consignments at Lagos ports.

The other factor responsible for the pile-up of vessels was that a vast number of cranes which were being previously used by the NPA to off-load cargoes had virtually broken down. As a result, a vessel which was, under normal circumstance, out to spend three days, now spent up to four weeks.

The congestion is further aggravated by the fact that NPA workers were no longer allowed to do over-time. A circular issued by the authority in June last year, forbade any NPA workers to do over time.

It was also gathered that shipping agents who off-load their cargoes at other ports pay more in form of "kick-backs", to customs officials than when their vessels berth at Lagos ports.

Asked to comment on the congestion in Lagos, the president of the NPA Workers Union, Chief Aruna Agbonikhena, said the solution to the present port congestion was "to divert ships to other ports."

He said some other ports in the country were under-utilised, alleging that the present congestion at the Lagos ports was man-made.

CSO: 3400/231

NIGERIA

RIVER PORT FOR AJAOKUTA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

A 20 million Naira general purpose river port is to be built at Ajaokuta, Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, has said.

General Buhari said at a civic reception at the Ilorin Stadium that studies and engineering design on the port had been completed by the Inland Waterways Department.

He also said a new 500-bed university teaching hospital in Ilorin was now under construction.

He said 35 per cent work had been completed on the project which would cost the Federal Government 60 million Naira, adding that contract for the hospital equipment had

already been awarded.

The Head of State said Federal Government assisted Kwara State Government in the implementation of its primary health care through supply of drugs and equipment in the national malaria control project, national tuberculosis control project, leprosy control, and the expanded programme on immunisation.

On agriculture, the Head of State said the Federal Department of Agriculture and Rural Development had a number of projects in the state which were designed to aid increased food production.

He urged farmers in the state to form farmers' co-operatives to facilitate assistance to them in form of agricultural inputs and seeds at government subsidized rates.

General Buhari said in the area of telecommunications, 14 telephone exchanges, transmission links and relays had been planned, adding that the Ilorin Primary Centre's plan to contain 6,000 lines had some structural defects and had to be reconstructed.

He said so far over 46

million Naira had been spent on telecommunication projects in the state.

On power supply, the Head of State said the National Electric Power Authority has intensified the use of its resources to meet the increasing demand for power in Ilorin and other parts of the state.

He said the authority was presently erecting two transformer stations in Ilorin at a cost of 1.4 million Naira.

General Buhari then pledged that the Federal Military Government would continue to support the industrial projects in the state, namely, the Nigerian Sugar Company, Bacita, on which 10 million Naira was invested and the Nigerian Yeast and Alcohol Manufacturing Company which is in the process of share restructuring.

CSO: 3400/231

NIGERIA

## 15 SUSPECTED RELIGIOUS FANATICS REFUSED BAIL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

CHIEF Magistrate, Saifullahi Muntaka Coomassie of Kaduna has ordered 15 suspects on allegation of inciting, contempt of religious creedence, to be remanded in prison custody until May 3, this year when the case comes up for mention.

The suspects are: Isa Muhammed Aliyu, Hamza Baba, Yusuf Muhammed, Riwanu Iliyasu, Musa Abdullahi, Ahmed Yisa, Mohammed Anwal and Salihu Umaru all of Izala Sect from Rigasa Village, Kaduna.

Others are: Hassan Dan Kushina, Abdulraham Ibrahim, Fufai Barau, Imam Iliyasu Idris, Yisa Abubakar, Mohammed Salisu Akarami and Shaibu Mohammed Sani of Darika Sect from Rigasa village Kaduna.

The chief magistrate said he was making the order since the suspects showed that they were irresponsible citizens and promised that he would continue to be harsh against them until such a time that they would come to terms and accept that they were muslims first and for all.

He warned that if the suspects showed remorse and became repentant, the court could consider granting them bail before the adjourned date.

The court had heard that on April 5 the police in Rigasa

village arrested the suspects for inciting religious disturbance likely to cause breach of the peace.

When asked if the contents of the Police First Information Report (FIR) was correct, a spokesman for Izala sects denied the allegation, adding that the police did not arrest them but that they lodged a complaint with the police to warn Darika sect as they were calling them Maitatsine followers, the sect already proscribed.

The spokesman regarded all muslims as one and the same brothers. But the spokesman for Darika regarded Izala sect as practising something different from Islamic religion, adding that that was the cause of their difference.

The chief magistrate said, the allegation that Izala faction were non-muslim since they added something in the Islamic religion was quite untenable and described it as "nonsensical".

He said what was added to warrant taking Izala sect out of Islam was not stated by anyone, adding that it was equally baseless to claim that Izala group were followers of the proscribed Maitatsine group.

CSO: 3400/231

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

CONGESTION OF PORTS--The Nigerian Ports Authority has said that the number of vessels awaiting berth at Apapa dropped from 20 to 11 while those at Tin Can Island Port also dropped from 15 to 13 after the easter holidays. A statement by NPA Chief Public Relations Officer Mr. A. Opesanwo by the weekend said this was due to the authority's commitment to ensure that "the situation at our ports is not beyond control." Referring to newspaper reports, the NPA said what it was experiencing at Apapa and Tin Can Island Ports now was an increase in the influx of ships as a result of importers' determination to beat the federal government deadline in respect of 1984 import licences which expired in December last year, and the subsequent extension of the deadline to March, 1985. The statement added that there was nothing to cry about as the authority was effectively coping with the situation. [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Apr 85 p 12]

HIGH YIELD SOYA BEANS--Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR), of the Ahmadu Bello University, ABU, Zaria, has developed three varieties of soya beans that give yields three times better than a Malayan variety which produces 800 kilograms of beans per hectare. They are T. G. M. and SAMSOY 1 and 2, which could be cultivated twice a year. The varieties are 95 per cent resistant to shattering, with pods intact after maturity, but are also 30 per cent resistant to pests with yields up to three tonnes per hectare. General Manager of the Nigerian Groundnut Board, Alhaji U. B. Danfulani, told the New Nigerian in Kano last Wednesday that the new varieties were by far better, because the pods of the Malayan variety shatters and 50 per cent of its yields drops on the soil in the farm when mature and it was not resistant to pests. He said while the new varieties were short with compact branches, the Malayan variety has lateral branches. Alhaji Danfulani said the TGM variety matured in 114 days, was adaptable to high rain fall areas and could be grown on poor soil with yields ranging from two to three tonnes per hectare. The general manager said SAMSOY 1 was very responsive to fertilizers: nodulated freely without use of artificial inoculants and matured between 98-116 days. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Apr 85 p 12] [Article by Aliyu Biu]

RELIGIOUS STICKERS BANNED--Federal Military Government has directed that all stickers and bills carrying religious instructions should be immediately removed from all government offices, institutions of higher learning and other government owned buildings and property in the country. A Federal Military Government circular number 59/48/Vol III/525 dated March 8, 1985 said "it has

been observed that some public officers freely display religious stickers and bills with inscriptions such as "Only Jesus can save", "Mohammed is the only Prophet" in government offices. The circular said this action could not be justified on any grounds, adding that public officers who were identified to be responsible for symbols not removed should be severely punished. An internal memorandum to all staff of Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank Limited and signed by Mr. C. A. Ozumba, quoted the circular. The circular directed that the practice of blaring slogans by some religious groups through microphones and other public address equipment within or around the premises of government offices, regardless of the extent to which such action might cause disturbance to those who did not share the same faith with them must stop. It further said all government institutions and agencies should ensure that their premises were not used for such displays and urged heads of departments to ensure that positive steps were taken to remove all religious stickers, advertisement and slogans from government offices and other public places. The circular said erring staff would be punished swiftly as the government would not tolerate a confrontation or clashes between different religious groups and denominations. [Text] [By Kola King] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 3400/232

SENEGAL

## URBAN RENEWAL CALLED DEVASTATING

### Citizens Protest to President

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 26 Apr-8 May 85 pp 1, 14

[Open letter to Diouf from citizens of Grand-Yoff and Yoff]

[Text] Mr President, a concern with your grasp of reality quite naturally impels us to ask for your attention and your patience, so as to give some thought to this repugnant and unprecedented act which will forever be associated with your name and your presidency.

It is true that, as Saint Juste tells us, that nobody who governs is innocent; yet, if he persists in following his path without once looking back or stopping to look ahead, he will inevitably fall into snares and pitfalls like the one we refer to, traps from which he can never extricate himself.

You did, of course, take all kinds of precautions: getting a court order, for example, which puts some legal gloss on this wanton destruction. Yoff, you see, was a special case. The land there belonged to private citizens who held valid title to it: of them, only eleven, such as nos 12451 DG, 7225 DG, etc., were not evicted. What we have here is unquestionably a flagrant violation of the law, an abuse of power.

For the sake of a stadium, a mere place of amusement, citizens have been robbed of their right to exist. True, this is not an election year, and Senegalese have short memories...

Mysteriously stricken blind and deaf, you sentenced us in absentia without ever having heard our case, despite a vague letter emanating from one of your offices bidding us wait for a reply from the Economics and Finance Minister. Yes, you ordered the destruction of this once-lovely town. It was neatly laid out, its streets were paved. The good people who lived here had built houses worthy of their setting; some of them were very fine indeed. Some of them were priced at 10 to 15 million francs. Estimated value of one of them was 30,500,000 francs.

We maintain, furthermore, that the total value of the houses in this town (close to a thousand of them) is assessed at nearly 4 billion Senegalese francs, if not more...

... These wanton and malicious demolitions have triggered outrage and quite rightly polarize the entire population, because this is a matter of individual liberties. They are the fruits of a policy that is stubbornly anti-nationalist, anti-social, and rife with contradiction...

We cite one illustration among a thousand, in the fact of [your] having spent a lot of money to demolish well-built houses in a pretty, well-kept town with fine streets where people had been living for years, whose citizens paid their taxes -- then turned around and borrowed money at high interest (from the Central Cooperative Fund, World Bank, or elsewhere) to build other houses... It is hardly surprising, therefore, that this country is experiencing a lot of difficulties. We must now be content, like good King Louis, to count on our fingers (Joinville, Memoirs).

Any man of good sense will unreservedly denounce your demolition campaign, since at Yoff, just across from the stadium, we repeat, the land belonged to private citizens. They were evicted later. It is equally enlightening to note that the slowdown in the economy created long-term unemployment. But the construction sites at Yoff provided jobs every day for a lot of workers in all the trades, and did so for months on end (another grave anomaly).

We ask you, Mr President, to reflect on the irresponsibility of this ill-starred decision.

After all, at the level of the law, even if somebody takes a notion to build something in the middle of the street, we cannot, legally, knock it down without following certain procedures--assuming, that is, that we live in a land governed by laws. We have been treated as though we did not exist, and hence had no standing before the law...

This is why, dead though we may be, we are pushing up the lids of our coffins to awaken consciences, so that those who are comfortably ensconced in their offices, and the tribunes who do not share our everyday concerns (the Urban Affairs Minister, the governor, the prefect, who wax fat while around them revolves an entire caste of bureaucrats engaged in managing State capitalism) may perhaps tremble, if only a tiny bit: Everything has to start somewhere.

Well, yes: we are very bitter; the situation differs, according to whether you are counting the blows, striking them, or taking them.

Lastly, history teaches us that when a government transgresses the lawful bounds of reason in the exercise of the power vested in it by its constitution and its fundamental laws, it thereby lays its legitimacy open to grave question, and nothing is immune to the concerted pressure of social forces.

Signed: The citizens of Grande Yoff and Yoff.

## Weak Shall Inherit

Dakar ETUDES ISLAMiques in French Mar 85 p 20

[Editorial by Sidy Lamine Niass]

[Text] Still ringing in our ears are the echoes of the festivities surrounding the 10th anniversary of the "Sanitary Building Lots" project. For days on end, flowery speeches extolled the government's urban housing policy. Among those in the audience, there to share the happiness of recipients of the lots, were certainly people from the nearby villages -- Arafat, Millionaire City, etc. In unison, though doubtless understanding nothing of it, they all applauded the speeches and danced to the drums, all to the greater glory of that government policy. It was, to all intents and purposes, the Dance of Death.

Today, like damned souls, their eyes vacant, shoulders hunched in despair, they wander through a desert of stones, corrugated iron, and twisted metal where, only yesterday, stood the houses they had left to go dancing. While their backs were turned, the state came in, led by the bulldozers, to turn these neighborhoods in Arafat, Millionaire City, and Diamaguene, once domain of a busy citizenry involved in ambitious projects, as their buildings showed, or simply happy and content at having found a home of their own. The state went through, and turned these neighborhoods into something like those towns in Southern Lebanon which the bombs and the heavy artillery have claimed as their own sinister abode.

Tears and recriminations are vain, inasmuch as the local politico, yesterday so genially eager to invite his constituents to the dance, is nowhere to be found. The state invoked its right (the right of might?) to raze all these so-called "irregular" dwellings. On that matter there are many, many questions being asked by an agitated public, outraged at such a massacre. The question most often heard is why, if these dwellings were indeed sub-standard, the state did not move long ago to stop their owners from building, in vain, what in some instances would become marvelous residences? Why did the state not move as well against those who sold these lots (some of the deeds are valid and entirely proper) and punish their fraudulent operations? Could it not be because some of them are party politicians who got rich on such transactions, but whom nobody wants to disturb these days?

To these questions, there are no answers but the echo of unprotected walls crumbling before the bulldozers' onslaught, only dreams borne away in dust on the winds, of families left destitute in the wind and the cold, drifting and dying in these Dakar-made deserts, no longer knowing what to do, where to go, how to find some semblance of peace.

This is not the first time rulers have inventionally weakened the people like this. The sum of all the bitterness that has accumulated as a result, as well as the fear that gnaws at many who still live there that one day they will see their own houses crushed into rubble beneath the bulldozers of the state, could well be the spark that touches off explosion of an anger already seething under pressure that is building fast.



Yet, sooner or later, the weak always win. So we are taught by verse 5 of Surah 28: "But we would favor those whom others had made weak upon earth, and make them its rulers, and make them heirs to it."

6182

CSO: 3419/394

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP OFFICIAL SLAMS NATIONAL PARTY, U.S. INTERFERENCE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 18 Mar 85 p 13

[Article by Paul Sheehan]

[Text]

ONE OF South Africa's far-right political leaders is at loggerheads with the South African Broadcasting Corporation because it broadcast a program about Hitler's gas chambers in Auschwitz and Belsen — which he says are myths created by Jewish propaganda.

South African television should apologise for "being hoaxed by propagandists", said Mr Gert Beetge, who is demanding a public apology from SABC-TV.

Mr Beetge is deputy chairman of the far-right Herstigte Nasionale Party, which won 195,000 votes at South Africa's last general election. He is also secretary-general of the 5,000-strong White Building Workers' Union (Blanke Bouwerkersvakbond).

In a letter to the SABC last week, and in a follow-up letter this week, Mr Beetge says the claim that six million Jews were killed in Nazi concentration camps is "discredited, unfounded and malicious propaganda which has been loosened on unsuspecting listeners by the SABC".

"This thing is a myth," Mr Beetge said in an interview with the *Herald*. "Send me a videotape and I will tell you what the pictures were really about."

What were the gas chambers really for?

"For disinfecting clothes," Mr Beetge replied.

Why create this elaborate hoax?

"They are using it as a lever."

But conniving Jews are the least of Mr Beetge's concerns. Tall, straight, 65 years old, he sits in his office in downtown Johannesburg, wearing a bright white safari suit and radiates the certainty that the conservative forces of

South Africa will revolt against the Government of President P.W. Botha.

Just as the ruling party split in 1982 over reforms for Coloureds and Asians, Mr Beetge is certain it will split still further over Mr Botha's proposed reforms for blacks. "There is another split being organised in the National Party at present," he says.

"The black man has got a saying, 'The lion will govern the jungle as long as he remains a lion'. If he doesn't remain a lion, he becomes a hyena, he's a scavenger. It means you've got to have a government that governs."

"Our newspaper [*Die Afrikaanse*] published a cartoon the other day which replaced the coat of arms with a yield sign. He [President Botha] yields to everything."

"If this little upstart Crocker [Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs] comes to tell him what Reagan wants him to do, he does it."

"Do you realise how I must feel when Reagan has the audacity to send Crocker here almost every month to give P. W. Botha instructions on how to govern my country? We've lost our national pride."

Mr Beetge is an ardent anti-communist, yet he believes South Africa's greatest threat is now coming from the United States, with its disinvestment policy. "America is our greatest enemy," he says.

Does he believe that reforms, encouraged by the Americans, will lead to blacks engulfing the urban areas of South Africa?

"There are already very few towns and cities where the blacks are not in the majority. You have to push the tide

back," he said.

And what would his party do if there is ever majority rule in South Africa?

"The Afrikaner never fights until he has his back against the wall. If they drive him to the wall, he will fight. He will fight with every means at his disposal," he said.

"The blacks of southern Africa have been in contact with Western civilization for the past 3,000 years and not much has rubbed off on them."

So he believes the blacks are culturally ill-equipped for either democracy or entrepreneurialism?

"Of course. You've put it quite right. I admire the insight that you've gained in your short visit here," he said.

"Even in America, where the blacks have been living on a par with the whites for so long, how many black entrepreneurs are there? It's not in their culture."

"Even the concept of private property is so poorly developed among the blacks of South Africa. Everything belongs to the chief of the tribe."

"I have a high respect for the moral standards of the blacks. But when they are drawn into the cities and the discipline of the tribe is taken away, they are not up to it, and then the crime starts."

But did he believe that with so much violence and boycotts of schools, blacks could be cowed into submission now that they had glimpsed that real reforms are possible?

"We've had worse in the past. In 1928 we had worse uprisings — burning of passes, strikes. That was the communists. It was dealt with firmly," Mr Beetge said.

"The formula that the Afrikaner has always practised is don't cheat the blacks. Treat him fairly, but treat him strictly. He must have his place just as we have our place. That's the way to govern the black."

"Before the white man came here, diseases and internecine fighting and wars between the tribes kept the numbers low."

"But we brought medicine, peace, we brought protection and now they just multiply and multiply and multiply. They do the multiplication and we have to shoulder the burden. This is not right."

But there are considerable restrictions on black business in South Africa.

"The restrictions on the property and business of the black man is to protect

him against unfair competition from the whites," Mr Beetge replied. "If we allowed everyone to bargain with him he wouldn't have an inch of land to settle on today."

"The world doesn't want to know that we accept the role of patron."

**"WE** HAVE never ill-treated the blacks. The people who ill-treat the blacks are the big capitalists who see in the blacks only a source of revenue, a source of income, a source of profits.

"They create industries indiscriminately. They draw the blacks to the industries. The ordinary taxpayer is then saddled with all the sociological and economic problems attached to that."

"With the overwhelming number of blacks, it's virtually impossible for the small number of whites to carry the burden."

"Help the black as far as it is possible to help him and as far as he wants to be helped. But everything that you do beyond that is money wasted, effort wasted."

Mr Beetge's White Building Workers' Union is likely to be in the centre of the next battlefield in South Africa.

A survey of white tradesmen last week found that a staggering 75 per cent said they would resort to strike action rather than work on an equal footing with blacks.

They overwhelmingly rejected the labour reforms proposed by the Government's Wiehahn Commission.

The commission recommended the abolition of job reservation for whites plus equal pay and equal opportunities for all races.

Nearly 82 per cent of those surveyed said the commission's recommendations would pave the way for black domination of the workplace.

These attitudes come against a backdrop of increasing black activism on the union front. Strike activity in South Africa rose alarmingly last year, in part because of a tremendous increase in the unionisation of black mine workers.

The number of strikes rose 40 per cent in 1984 and the number of working days lost increased by 200 per cent compared with 1983.

These are troubled times, and Gert Beetge and the majority of white blue-collar workers are fighting to keep what they have. They are not about to start sharing. The trouble is only a matter of time.

SOUTH AFRICA

## LATEST CASUALTIES OF GOVERNMENT'S REFORMS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 May 85 p 6

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

THE Government has begun rethinking its grand apartheid policy of separate black homeland governments.

The first sign that the great Verwoerdian structure may crumble is emerging in the Natal-kwaZulu area.

Other amendments to grand apartheid include the widely predicted granting of South African citizenship to black homeland nationals.

This week the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, disclosed to Parliament that the Government was for the first time prepared to consider aspects of the Buthelezi Commission report which was published in 1982 and rejected by the Government at the time.

That report totally opposed the Nationalist policy of separate development. It proposed a form of consociational government for all races in kwaZulu-Natal in a single legislative assembly elected on a one-man-one-vote basis with proportional representation.

At the time the National Party, through its then Natal leader, Mr Owen Horwood, dismissed the report completely.

Mr Horwood said the report contradicted Government policy by recommending a single political unit for Natal.

But this week Dr Viljoen's dramatic announcement showed a complete about-turn

in Government thinking. He said consideration of the Buthelezi report was in line with policy set down by President P W Botha.

Dr Viljoen said the Government accepted as an incontrovertible fact that kwaZulu and Natal were interdependent.

He also indicated that the consolidation of kwaZulu was the most difficult of all the national states.

The kwaZulu homeland is a complex patchwork of land dotting Natal. The kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has steadfastly refused independence and in 1980 appointed his own commission to recommend a political future for the region.

The commission included politicians and academics of all races from a wide political spectrum. Both the NP and the African National Congress declined to participate.

After two years the commission recommended a system of consociational government. This differed markedly from the structure later recommended by the President's Council constitutional recommendations which excluded blacks. The Buthelezi Commission includes all races in its proposed structure.

As a first step, the commission recommended a multiracial executive for Natal under the co-chairmanship of the

kwaZulu Chief Minister and the Administrator of Natal.

The Buthelezi Commission's proposals include:

A leadership coalition consisting initially of equal representation from white, black, coloured and Indian communities.

A legislative assembly elected on a one-man-one-vote basis through proportional representation.

A minority veto, possibly by 10 percent of the legislative assembly.

All legislation to be tested by courts.

A Bill of Rights to guarantee individual and cultural rights.

Minimum group representation ensuring seats to groups who received at least one percent of the vote.

The commission also suggested this formula could be extended to the rest of the country.

#### . . . Job Props Splinter

THE recent strikes by black gold-mine workers could signal the end of the last vestiges of job reservation in the mining industry.

The strikes led to the dismissal of thousands of miners, 14 000 at Vaal Reefs.

At Vaal Reefs, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) claimed that black miners had been made to do work, reserved for whites, without the necessary training or pay.

Anglo American said the mine had obtained the necessary exemptions and that black

miners doing such work had been trained and paid the rate.

Mining sources believe that the scrapping of job reservation in the mining industry, in terms of the September 1981 recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission which previously recommended the removal of job reservation in all spheres other than mining, will remove existing confusion.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, has said that he intends, if possible, to introduce legislation in this regard next year.

#### . . . And Divides Fall Away

SCRAPPING of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, which now appears quite likely, should not prove too traumatic.

It could be the start of an entirely new political ballgame with vast possibilities for reshaping the country's power line-up.

The Act, which goes back only to 1968, was aimed at smashing the multiracial Liberal Party.

Since then the Act has been in mothballs. It had not been put to the test once until the new Constitution and the La-

bour Party came along.

Now it has sprung to the top of the priority list for apartheid's demolition, after the decision to abandon the two sex laws.

If abolished, any of the white, coloured or Indian parties would be able to open their membership to all people and campaign in the elections for all three houses. Blacks, too, could become members, although they might still be excluded from voting by the constitution and the electoral act.

SOUTH AFRICA

AWB LEADER TERREBLANCHE ACCUSES NATIONAL PARTY POLICIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Article by Clyde Johnson]

[Text]

NELSPRUIT — If the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) contested the next election and received a majority vote in the Transvaal and Free State it would turn both provinces into a white republic the movement's leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche said here last night.

"We are no longer prepared to wait and like our forefathers we will take the initiative and ensure the future of the white man in our fatherland," he said.

Speaking to a packed town hall Mr TerreBlanche accused the National Party of impoverishing the white man at the expense of its policies and through mismanagement.

It was, he said, a shame that a Government should go so far as to turn a blind eye to increases in production costs that had compelled full blooded South African farmers to leave their lands.

"Such a Government has lost contact with its people and they are going to pay the price," he told the wildly cheering audience.

At a time when a certain building society had to evict 255 young families because they were unable to meet their bond repayments, it was a disgrace that an amount of R3,3 million should be spent on renovating Tuynhuys for the State President.

It was, Mr TerreBlanche added, also unnecessary for the Government to spend R11 million renovating Mr P W Botha's office, Mr Pik Botha's office, a restaurant and two lecture rooms in Union Buildings.

"If those offices were good enough for a Hans Strijdom, a Hendrik Verwoerd and a John Vorster then they are certainly good enough for a P W Botha."

After a two hour speech during which he held the audience spellbound, Mr TerreBlanche appealed to white South Africans to return to their farms. "We must live according to the example set us by our forefathers. When you are in contact with mother earth you automatically respect your maker, your loved ones and your country," he said.

20 JUNE 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY MEMBER SAYS CHINESE SHOULD HAVE VOTE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 May 85 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, expressed scepticism in the House of Assembly over apparent concern for the Chinese community in South Africa shown by a National Party member.

Speaking during the Constitution Development Vote, Mr J J Lloyd, the member for Roodeplaat, said he was concerned that the 10 000-strong Chinese community in South Africa did not have the vote.

They could only vote in a referendum, Mr Lloyd said.

The Chinese were a law-abiding community and there was no reason why they should not be enfranchised, Mr Lloyd added.

Speaking later, Dr Slabbert said he was touched by Mr Lloyd's concern over the Chinese community.

"But is some of his concern not based on a numerical consideration?"

"If there were not 10 000 Chinese, but 1½ million would he be so worried?"

And if he was so concerned about the Chinese, asked Dr Slabbert, why did this concern not extend to other racial groups in the country?

CSO: 3400/265

SOUTH AFRICA

PLANS TO NEGOTIATE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 May 85 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — The Official Opposition in the House of Assembly strongly challenged the Government's plans to negotiate new constitutional structures on the basis of race.

Speaking during the Constitutional Development Vote, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, said the Government was creating structures to negotiate with blacks which would be regarded by them as "the very object of negotiation".

Earlier in the debate, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said the reality of South Africa was a non-negotiable point.

The group nature of South African society had to be taken into account.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) interjected: "There are different interpretations of that reality."

Replying to earlier points made by Dr Slabbert, Mr Heunis said the accommodation of blacks in the constitutional system was the Government's "highest political priority".

The enlarged Cabinet Committee was to give opposition parties an opportunity to make contributions and seek solutions together with the Ministers concerned, Mr Heunis said.

Replying to Mr Heunis, Dr Slabbert said he had predicted that the Minister would say that the realities of South Africa were non-negotiable.

"But there is a very big difference between whether groups are voluntarily associated, or whether they have no choice in the matter."

Later in the debate, Dr Slabbert challenged the concept of cultural affinity as spelt out by the National Party.

"There might be greater affinity between Sam Motsuenyane (the head of Nafcoc) and the Minister (Mr Heunis) than between Minister (Amichand) Rajbansi and the Minister.

"Mr Motsuenyane is a Western black man. He believes in the free market and religious groups, Dr and is a Christian. Yet Slabbert said he could not you let Mr Rajbansi sit in accept that there was in Parliament, but not Mr inherent ethnic conflict. Motsuenyane."

Referring to conflicts in the Middle Eastern countries between members of the same ethnic "What is a proper Afrikaner, for instance?" he asked. "You cannot work out a checklist for proper Afrikaners."



20 JUNE 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

CHANGES IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE UNLIKELY TO AFFECT LIVES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 May 85 p 17

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

Sweeping changes to local and provincial government structures are unlikely to affect the daily lives of Transvaal residents.

But indirectly they will pay for the costly new system.

Although basic services such as schooling, hospital care and vehicle licensing will continue on the same basis, the man in the street will ultimately foot the bill for new local government levies.

In terms of the Government plan, provincial councils will be abolished and their functions will be taken over either by own-affairs offices or by provincial administrators who will handle general affairs.

General matters to be controlled by administrators include roads and works as well as most local government matters, horse racing and vehicle licensing.

Hospitals and schools on the other hand have been earmarked as own affairs.

This will mean that separate facilities and administration for the different race groups will be maintained.

Hospitals will continue to be segregated but the white own-affairs administration will run black, coloured and Indian facilities on an agency basis.

Transvaal's education will remain under the auspices of the Transvaal Education Department (although this will probably have a new title) and matric exams will be co-ordinated at a national level in future.

This broad plan is in line with the new constitution for the second tier of government.

Lower down the scale, on local government level, will be Regional Services Councils.

Draft legislation will be presented to Parliament for the Regional Services Councils which will provide joint services such as electricity, water and transport to all municipalities in a given region.

White, black, Indian and coloured local authorities will nominate members to serve on the Regional Services Councils where joint decisions will be taken.

Traders whose goods are subject to general sales tax will pay a levy based on the percentage of tax they collect.

Johannesburg will provide services such as sewerage on an agency basis.

In spite of these changes, municipalities in their present form will function as before.

Ratepayers will continue to vote for city and town councillors, and a number of these will be nominated to serve on the Regional Services Councils.

Another important provision in the new plan is that municipalities will continue to derive income from property rates as no Regional Services Council will be permitted to charge rates on property.

The money generated from property rates will continue to be spent on financing city and town councils.

will lose their power over this function.

In the provision of transport, for example, municipalities will have to surrender their control over individual bus services and a joint service will be provided.

Regional Services Councils will have the power to appoint outside contractors to perform certain tasks on an agency basis.

The Putco bus service to Soweto, for example, is unlikely to be tampered with, and the Regional Services Council will probably ask the company to continue to provide the service on the agency principle.

The Regional Services Councils could also appoint a local authority to provide a particular service.

For example it is likely

A salary and wages levy will be paid by all business, as well as Government, provincial and municipal employees.

Although provincial councils are to be abolished, provincial administrators will play an important role in the new system and will liaise between the Regional Services Councils and central Government.

An important principle in the proposed new Regional Services Councils system is that it allows for flexibility.

It will be up to the members of a particular Regional Services Council to decide which services should be provided on a joint basis.

Once the Regional Services Council has decided to provide a certain service, local authorities

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON ELIMINATION OF PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

Evaluation of New System

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 10

[Editorial: "A Dispensation for the Present"]

[Text] It is with sorrow that we say good-bye to the provincial councils, and ultimately to the provincial boundaries and names as well. In the era of the Union and the Republic, the provinces and their governments gathered last century's arrangement of Boer Republics and British colonies together into a half-federal compromise and allowed it to live on.

However, this arrangement has become obsolete. The struggle between Boer and Brit is over. And the system in which the white man is the sole ruler in multiracial South Africa must now make room for one in which all groups share political power with one another.

The parting with the old framework, however filled with sadness, has become inevitable. It is now our task, as our forefathers did with their new system, to do our best to make our new dispensation succeed and to consolidate it. And the time is right for this.

If we look at the available details of the new second-level government, it appears to us that political party representation must make way for group interests and representation. Among others, the identifiable interests are geographic regional interests (that is, community interests), ethnic interests and business interests, thus social interests in their entirety.

It would be good and necessary to exclude partisan interests from this, even if this is a total deviation from the present system. With a second-level system that will probably be set up on a regional basis, with each province having more than one, party divisions could result in ungovernability. Think only of the problems that could arise if, for the sake of argument, there were four second-level governments in the Transvaal governed by the NP [National Party], the CP [Conservative Party], the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and the Labor Party, respectively.

The opposition parties are probably right in their observation that we are moving towards greater centralization of power with devolution of functions. And in South Africa with its great diversity, this is not only good, but can even be regarded as necessary for effective government.

The important question concerns whom the state president is going to consult concerning the appointment of administrators and executive committee members. And according to what qualifications he is going to make his choices. The system will be able to work well provided that the recommendations come from the previously mentioned interest groups themselves, and provided that the state president deems those very people unacceptable who will want to place partisan interests above community interests.

Another consideration favoring the planned dispensation is its adaptability to circumstances and interests. Thus, in Natal another look can perhaps be taken at the findings of the Buthelezi Commission in order to accommodate some of them in that province's second-level governmental bodies.

This brings us to the first of two strong reservations concerning the new second-level system: omitting blacks or at best leaving this option open with too much vagueness.

We have already seen the aggressive and radical reaction of blacks to their omission from the tricameral parliament.

Blacks could interpret this as a second slap in the face.

While black representation has already been accepted on the level of the regional services councils, why can representation in second-level government not also be accepted in principle, even if the cabinet committee has to elaborate on the finer details?

Our second reservation concerns the entire new system, from the city council level through regional services councils, advisory committees, second-level authorities, standing committees, own affairs people's councils and their ministers' councils and the central cabinet, all the way up to the President's Council, plus the system that is to be formulated for blacks.

This creates a complicated governmental system which will probably be incomprehensible and thus unacceptable to blacks.

And this creates the prospect of a stacked hierarchy of bureaucratic employees that could make the present cumbersome civil service look streamlined. South Africa cannot afford this, neither economically nor administratively, nor politically.

#### White Support Called For

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "The Right Road, But..."]

[Text] Until now, joint say in government has been experienced at the first level only, so that most people have remained virtually unaware of local

changes. To many, the Reverend Hendrickse exists only in the Cape, in newspapers and on television, and they still do not realize what a difference the presence of coloreds and Asians is making to new and often far-reaching government decisions.

However, joint say at the second level is bringing the new style of government closer to the people. It is only logical that in the new dispensation the Transvaal will, for example, involve the three population groups in the Executive Committee next year.

Should the larger provinces be divided into administration regions, the Transvaal rural areas could have to deal with executive officers of all three population groups. The mandate is, after all, to manage general affairs and, whatever the rightists might think, South Africa has never been a white country only.

The opposition of the far-rightists is all the more futile since the Republic is irreversibly on the road to a new pattern of control which will reflect the realities of the country. The great challenge is to make a viable system work, and not to try to sabotage it and believe that the old dreams of white control will come back just like that.

We welcome this further development in the partnership approach in South Africa. Undeniably there are reservations about certain aspects, the most obvious being that the proposed system fosters centralization rather than devolution of power.

Parliament will monitor provincial affairs, administrations will have legislative powers but will not be directly accountable to voters.... It seems like a movement that contradicts a premise of the new dispensation that there will be decentralization of power to strengthen own communities and local affairs.

The government will have to spell out its views more clearly. In addition, the provinces will have to present an aggressive case in the negotiations that lie ahead to avoid the new second tier of government being hit with latent distrust from the ranks of voters.

#### Suggestions for New System

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Served its Purpose"]

[Text] The anticipated final decision on the provincial councils has now been announced. Just in time, because there was too much uncertainty and contradictory talk about what can and cannot happen.

Not that there is complete certainty about what the next step in the unfolding of the new system is going to imply. The minister of constitutional development

made known a few details about it this week, but questions are still being raised.

We want to suggest that a number of ideas be tossed around before the final decision is made.

In the meantime, it is better not to jump to all sorts of conclusions about what might happen now, since this could later turn out to be totally absurd.

The final decisions in Minister Heunis' announcement include:

That the provincial councils will disappear;

That regional services councils will operate in their place, and that large provinces such as the Cape Province and the Transvaal may be divided into more than one region;

That from now on there will always be an administrator and an executive committee.

These people will be appointed from the ranks of elected members of parliament. Which will mean that their term of service will coincide with that of Parliament. Obviously, preference will be given to people with solid knowledge of local government.

But our reservation is that appointing four administrators and members of the executive committees will result in a series of by-elections. Why all this cumbersomeness and extra election expense when competent candidates can simply be appointed from society or the private sector?

We do not really have problems with the fact that the LP [member of parliament] from now on will have to devote more attention to the needs of his constituency, since up to now the LPR [member of the provincial council] was expected to do this. Perhaps these duties should now be shifted to the city council members.

As far as mid-level government goes, as well as the management of education and hospital services, there can be--after proper deliberation--a division of functions between the executive committee and the ministers' council for own affairs.

There may be emotional resistance to the elimination of the provincial councils, although based on tradition rather than for functional reasons. It is at any rate debatable whether this institution was ever worth the trouble in organizational and economic terms.

In the new dispensation it is logical to involve the input of all population groups in the various levels of government, both vertically and horizontally. This could not happen in the provincial councils.

It is now a question of how to do it. Ultimately, practice will have to serve as a teacher.

SOUTH AFRICA

## BUTHELEZI SPEAKS ON DECISION TO REMOVE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 21

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

The scrapping of provincial councils is another far-reaching, dictatorial grab of decision-making powers by central government, says the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He was speaking at the annual conference of the Centre for the Investigation into Revolutionary Activities annual conference at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday.

He said the dismantling of provincial administrations without consulting blacks demonstrated that whites incorrectly believed they knew what was right for everyone in South Africa.

"When provinces were set up at the time of Union," he said, "the black majority was ignored and not consulted."

"In 1985 Mr P W Botha is demonstrating to us the white thinking which existed in 1910."

"The voicelessness of the black majority is very much alive."

"In this period of escalating conflict the placing of provincial governments in the claws of the tricameral Par-

liament makes those Indians and coloureds who participate in it even more vulnerable than they have been up to now."

Chief Buthelezi vehemently rejected the new Constitution because it had gone further than any other constitution in denying blacks the right to be involved in central decision-making.

Under the new dispensation, he said, blacks were dependent on political handouts by a white State President who had awesome powers which were unparalleled in the Western civilised world.

Said Chief Buthelezi: "It is bad in principle to establish the paramountcy of one individual and use his awesome powers to dictate what should be done and how it should be done."

He appealed to the Government to issue a declaration of intent which black leaders could sign.

It was untrue, he said, that the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress were making South Africa ungovernable.

CSO: 3400/281

SOUTH AFRICA

PFPP REPRESENTATIVE'S VIEWS ON UITENHAGE EVENTS, SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 May 85 p 6

[Text] Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, recently spent several weeks in the Eastern Cape as the Progressive Federal Party legal representative at the Kannemeyer Commission investigation into the Uitenhage shootings. In this article Mr Gastrow gives his impressions of the situation in the strife-torn area and suggests solutions.

A trip along the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage freeway gives any traveller a precursory impression of what he can expect to find in the Uitenhage area. One passes the Algoa Park police station where a temporary police base with tents, a helicopter, Casspirs and military vehicles serve as a reminder of the abnormal situation which exists. Further on, miles of black townships ringed by shanty-towns are visible.

Life in Uitenhage appears to carry on as usual, but to the visitor the effect of the recession and the tensions which exist are apparent. Casspirs with armed police or the smaller Buffels carrying soldiers are a common sight in the street.

The town's sports complex has been turned into a tented police camp. The attitude of whites is hardening. Many demand firmer action by the police.

The almost daily reports of unrest in the surrounding townships of Langa and kwaNobuhle, of people being shot by police, of attacks on black policemen, of burnings and of violence between blacks certainly contribute to the feeling that Uitenhage is a town under siege.

Where will it all end? A show of force or strong police action will, on its own, certainly not solve the problems. The situation is far too complex for such a simplistic approach to succeed. Blacks in the Eastern Cape are probably more politicised

than anywhere else in the country; their political sophistication is a reality which has to be addressed in any attempt to stabilise the region.

The recession has affected the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area more than any other part of the country. Some put the unemployment level among blacks as high as 25 percent.

Thousands are flocking to the townships from the Ciskei and other rural areas with the hope of finding jobs.

There is an alarming lack of communication between leaders of the black community and the authorities. The Government regards black community councillors and no one else as the spokesmen for their communities. Besides the fact that the council system does not have the support of the community as a whole, it has now collapsed without anything replacing it.

Only recently when the mass funerals were about to be held were the police prepared to meet recognised community leaders to discuss arrangements.

A large section of the black community does not view the police force as a protective agency. It is perceived as a law enforcement agency, with the emphasis on enforcement.

The many laws which prop up the political system are identified not only with the Government but also with the police.

The ordinary uniformed policeman



sometimes has to handle unrest situations which result from questionable decisions taken by the security police.

Police action at funerals has led to deaths, which has led to more funerals and more police action. The spiral has just continued. The recent mass funeral attended by between 30 000 and 40 000 took place without incident mainly because police kept a distance and because of their prior

meeting with the organisers of the funeral.

What clearly complicates matters for the police is the fact that criminals and tsotsi elements thrive in times of unrest.

Instances of mindless violence, arson and some barbaric acts such as burnings of bodies have taken place not necessarily in terms of a particular political strategy but as a result of impulsive thuggery.

A recent further complicating factor which contributes to instability in the black townships is the rivalry between the UDF and Azapo and between trade union movements such as the Federation of South African Trade Unions and the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union.

The war of words is now turning into physical attacks on individuals.

Taking all the above factors into account, what can be done to defuse the situation?

--The new Constitution has left blacks, particularly the urban blacks, with a feeling of rejection and frustration. When the State President, therefore, talks about negotiating with real leaders he should start doing so in the Eastern Cape. When he talks about future black participation at all levels of decision-making he should spell out what he has in mind.

--The Government should take urgent steps to stimulate economic growth in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area. The incentives which are provided for areas such as East London should also apply to this area.

--At local levels channels of communication should be opened between community leaders and white local authorities, police, government departments and other institutions.

--The Government needs to go back to the drawing board to look afresh at black local government. In spite of good intentions the existing community councils system has failed in the Eastern Cape.

--The police should act with greater appreciation of the sensitivity of the area.

--There is an urgent need for the establishment of a legal aid clinic or a legal resources centre through which victims of the unrest can seek redress or channel their complaints.

--Essential services should be restored as soon as possible.

--Local community leaders should attempt to put an end to the clashes between rival black groups.

Not only the Eastern Cape community has a stake in the stability of the region. Political events among blacks in that part of the country have in the past often served as a pointer of what can be expected elsewhere, Uitenhage should therefore be of vital concern to us all.

SOUTH AFRICA

PARAMILITARY TASK FORCE TO BE SET UP FOR CAHORA BASSA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Peter Honey]

[Text]

South Africa hopes to set up a para-military task force to protect transport links and the 900 km Cahora Bassa and Maputo power lines against Mozambique National Resistance attacks.

The proposal is believed to have been the focus of attention in talks in Maputo this week between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and top Mozambiquan officials.

South African officials are tightlipped about how they intend to introduce the "special guard" units, how the guards will be recruited, or who they will be.

The question of South African security assistance to Mozambique is regarded as "extremely delicate", government officials say.

Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel today declined to go into detail about the security proposal, except to say that there was "no chance" of guards being drawn from the Defence Force.

Asked about protection of the Mozambiquan power lines, he said the issue would have to be finalised in talks between the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambiquan counterparts, EDM and HCB. EDM is the company responsible for that country's power network while HCB is the joint Mozambiquan-Portuguese interest in the Cahora Bassa scheme.

Escom's senior general manager, Mr Ian McRae, said the commission would be discussing with EDM and HCB the best means of maintaining the Mozambiquan power lines. Escom may have to send repair teams into that country, but that would have to be decided by the Mozambiquans.

Although Escom had provided millions of rands in material assistance to restore sabotaged transmission towers and weather-damaged lines in Mozambique, it had not operated there since Frelimo came to power.

Mr McRae said he was unaware of what arrangements had been made between the South African and Frelimo governments but, should Escom be asked to help the Mozambiquans maintain the power lines, the security situation inside the country called for some form of protection for maintenance teams.

It is understood that Escom has received numerous telephone calls from inactive mercenaries wanting to join the proposed guard units.

An Escom spokesman said the commission did not have any security units of the kind that would be required in Mozambique: "We don't have those kind of people. It would have to be something totally new."

South Africa has received no significant electricity supplies from Cahora Bassa for nearly

two years, mainly because of MNR sabotage to the 1 400 km line, 900 km of which passes through Mozambique.

If operative, Cahora Bassa could provide nearly eight percent of South Africa's power. At the same time, Mozambique would receive about R80 million a year in revenue from South Africa.

An added aggravation for that country is that wind damage to the sabotage-weakened Komati-poort-Maputo line three weeks ago has left the capital with irregular power from its local coal-fired installation.

With the Koeberg nuclear power station still out of commission, and with winter approaching, South Africa needs the Cahora Bassa power. Its hydro-power would also save about 15 000 tons of coal used in South African power stations each day, as well as vast quantities of water used for cooling.

Diplomatic sources remain cautious about the feasibility of protecting the Cahora Bassa line from guerilla attacks, but they point out that on-the-spot repair teams could considerably reduce restoration time.

And they say South African assistance to the beleaguered Maputo government is essential to keep alive the kind of co-operation initiated with the Nkomati Accord last year.

CSO: 3400/282

SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT'S NEW COUNCIL PLANS CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 85 p 8

[Text]

THE ruling party's new plans for second and third tier Government were strongly criticised in the Transvaal Provincial Council yesterday as "placing even more power in the hands of the Nationalists", "for causing a bomb" and for "being doomed to failure".

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the council, Mr Douglas Gibson said, when introducing his no confidence motion that the consumer and the taxpayer would, in time, be called on to pay for "Mr Heunis' fantasy".

His motion that the council had no confidence

in the NP and the conviction that the future of post-apartheid South Africa should not be entrusted to the Nationalists, was defeated after a heated debate.

Mr Gibson slammed the "vagueness" of the plans in the pipeline for new lower level government — to be implemented when the Provincial Councils are phased out next year.

"The latest moves by the Government to change the whole system of second and third tier Government are a prime example of Nationalist stupidity and procrastination," he said.

CSO: 3400/272

SOUTH AFRICA

## SADF MEN DISMISSED, SUSPECTED OF BEING RENAMO SYMPATHIZERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 85 p 5

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The services of five SADF members had been terminated after an investigation to determine whether they were sympathisers of the Renamo resistance movement in Mozambique, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), General Malan said the investigation had produced "adequate evidence" of only one SADF employee or member who was Renamo sympathiser.

"In four other cases, there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been Renamo sympathisers or are sympathisers," he said.

The investigation, be-

gun after an undertaking given to the Mozambican government during talks on March 14, was continuing, Gen. Malan said.

He added that, to eliminate any speculation or suspicion of the possible involvement of SADF staff with Renamo and to reiterate the Government's good intentions regarding the Nkomati Accord, it had been decided to terminate the services of the five people.

Gen Malan said certain units had been reorganised to allow the transfer of a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique.

Orders had also been given that labourers employed by the defence force at places near the Mozambique border and who might have connec-

tions with Mozambican citizens, were either to be discharged or moved elsewhere to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with Renamo.

### Possibility

Gen Malan conceded that it was possible individual members or employees of the SADF could be Renamo sympathisers.

However, since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the Government's standpoint that no support of any nature may be given to Renamo had repeatedly been brought to the attention of SADF staff.

Gen Malan said that unless sympathy was expressed or shown in a visible way it was not possible to prove or disprove a sentiment such as sympathy.

CSO: 3400/269

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESSURE TO REPEAL MIXED PARTIES ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — There is strong pressure from within the cabinet and from opposition parties for the repeal at the present session of Parliament of the Political Interference Act, which bans mixed political parties.

"The sooner the Government scraps it, the better," Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, PFP leader, told The Citizen this week.

"I understood something was definitely going to happen this session.

"It is ridiculous that the Government has Cabinet Ministers who openly defy this law, while the PFP is expected to toe the line."

Dr Slabbert was referring to the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader in the House of Representatives (Coloured), and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party in the House of Delegates (Indian), who are members of the Cabinet.

The Labour Party, which in terms of the Political Interference Act is limited to Coloured voters only, put up candidates for the Indian House of Delegates and is

represented by Mr Salamuddi Abram-Mayet, who is chairman of committees in the House, and Mr Ahomed Lambat, MP for Actonville.

Mr Hendrickse has already indicated that he wants the Act abolished as soon as possible in that it is totally unacceptable to the Labour Party.

Mr Jac Rabie, MP for Reiger Park, who earlier this session introduced a private member's Bill to scrap the Act, told The Citizen: "I'm glad the National Party has at last seen the light and will abolish the measure.

"It is important that the legislation should be dealt with during this session and not postponed to next year."

"We must normalise political activity in South Africa so it is no longer based on ethnic lines and I hope the community at large will grab the opportunity to join the party of their choice."

Mr Rabie said the Labour Party had established three so-called "Indian" branches, Actonville, Rynsoord and Marlboro, in the Johannesburg area.

"I foresee the day when

we will also have members in the House of Assembly," he added.

It is understood that as soon as the Act is repealed, five of the eight Parliamentary parties intend opening their doors officially to all.

They are the majority National People's Party and opposition Solidarity in the House of Delegates, the majority Labour Party and opposition Democratic Workers' Party in the House of Representatives, and the opposition Progressive Federal Party in the House of Assembly.

In political circles it is considered "a little too daring" for the National Party to open its doors. The NRP has also yet to consider the proposal.

The Conservative Party will definitely remain a "Whites only" body.

CSO: 3400/272

SOUTH AFRICA

## HUNDREDS OF WHITE SCHOOLCHILDREN GO HUNGRY

Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 12 May 85 p 11

[Article by Anne Quayle]

[Text]

OPERATION Hunger has swung into emergency action to help feed hundreds of white schoolchildren in Johannesburg.

A few weeks ago The Sunday Star exposed the scandal of 50 starving schoolchildren in the densely populated, low-income society living in the heart of Johannesburg's flatland districts.

Now comes the news that the problem is spreading, slowly but surely, and claiming young victims in many other schools in white residential areas.

Starvation is infiltrating classrooms by stealth. Pockets of pitiful poverty have already been identified in areas such as Doornfontein, Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Troyeville, Jeppe, Fairview and Malvern. At least six schools in the eastern suburbs have launched emergency feeding schemes to save the children.

Mr Hennie Bekker, MPC for Jeppe, estimates that about 500 youngsters — mostly from primary schools in the eastern suburbs — need food immediately. He said there could be about eight or nine schools in need of help, and expressed concern that the cold winter months could bring a marked stayaway by some pupils.

The alarm was raised by teachers at the end of last term when they were shocked to find young pupils suffering trembling fits, vomiting and fainting during lessons. Many of the children were going for as long as five days without food, and some were surviving on diets of black coffee and dry bread.

A spokesman for the parents at one of the first schools to cry for help told me that anonymity was essential, not

only to protect children from humiliation but also to avoid offending parents.

He said the crisis was probably 90 percent due to the recession, and that the increase in single parent families exacerbated an already knife-edge situation.

The plight of young children living in high-density areas — and he stressed he was not necessarily alluding to children in his own school — was invariably understated.

"There are boys and girls as young as eight or nine prostituting themselves to make money for food," he said.

Chairman of the Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Services Club in Malvern, Mr Jimmy West, said yesterday that after meetings with school principals, a scheme to feed the starving white children in the eastern area was underway. His telephone was buzzing with offers of help from companies and individuals.

"I think things will get worse," he said grimly. "The recession is really starting to bite home. Fathers are being retrenched, mothers cannot find work; there simply is no money for essentials."

Helpers can contact Mr West at work (011) 58-1133 or at home (011) 58-5233.

As the weekend began, Operation Hunger joined the fight for the survival of Johannesburg's hungry schoolchildren.

Anyone who can help by donating food or cash, or raising funds, should ring Mr West or Operation Hunger at (011) 339-7636. To assist the individual school which was the focus of our first story, telephone The Sunday Star for the organiser's name.



SOUTH AFRICA

QOBOZA LAMENTS RECENT INCIDENTS OF BLACK-ON-BLACK VIOLENCE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 28 Apr 85 p 4

["Percy's Itch" column by Percy Qoboza]

[Text]

THERE must be something immensely wrong with our communities if black-on-black violence continues to go on unabated without any of us raising a finger.

The ugly spectre of the confrontation between two ideologies at the University of the North this week shows we are on the brink of being totally absorbed in a total onslaught by the system against the interests of our nation's liberation.

No black person with dignity and self-respect can rejoice over what happened when the politics of anarchy took over.

We fight, and have fought relentlessly, for the principle of freedom of expression and thought.

Our graveyards abound with the bodies of men and women who have paid the supreme penalty for ensuring that the values attached to that freedom are upheld and respected by society.

Yet we deny among ourselves the implementation of those values — simply because we do not agree with somebody else's point of view.

This is worse than silencing a person under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The time has surely come for supporters of the United Democratic Front and the Azanian

People's Organisation to come together and re-assess their values and project in their strategies the fundamental issues of what they really want to achieve.

Even more importantly, they must identify who the real enemy is.

If they can achieve this, they will certainly find that the enthusiasm, commitment and sacrifice so many have put into turning our dream of freedom into reality has been tragically lost in useless self-defeating confrontations between ourselves.

They will realise that the only jubilation that comes from these confrontations can be heard loudly and clearly in the corridors of power in Pretoria.

The system is the only beneficiary of these confrontations. The masses are left confused, bewildered and directionless.

But even more devastating is the feeling of despair that our communities must be suffering from.

We dare not forget that when situations of bitterness develop among us, many will be shot in the streets in the middle of the night by the enemies of our values.

The blame will immediately be put on an opposing group —

when in fact the dastardly deed was planned by the system to infuriate opposing factions into taking revenge.

A typical example recently is the petrol bomb attack on the house of a prominent UDF official in Duduza.

It came at a time when there was a serious argument between the UDF and Inkatha. No doubt UDF supporters in the area are incensed about this scandalous deed and the finger of blame will be pointing at Inkatha.

Is that justified? Maybe — and maybe not.

What if an outside party engaged to fan anger between the two groups had been specifically employed to perpetrate the foul act, so that both groups would rise against each other in a bloody confrontation?

No, what we are doing is merely giving the enemy the opportunity to perpetuate foul deeds against our political leaders and leave a bloody trail of destruction.

His hands remain clean — while we go on a senseless rampage of eliminating each other.

It's so blatantly clear that it amazes me that none of our leaders have seen through the whole mess.

It even amazes me that our ideological differences should send us to the streets brandishing knives, axes, guns, petrol bombs and stones against each other.

I am astounded that we do not realise that violence breeds violence — and more violence breeds even more violence.

No one — absolutely no one

— who dares call himself black and dedicated to the principles of black liberation, can take comfort in our present perilous cause.

We are destroying the confidence of our people — who have displayed immense courage in confronting oppression and remain dignified in the face of such immense provocation by the system.

It is against this background that I challenge people like Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop Manas Buthelezi and Reverends Joe Seoka, Buti Thlagale, Alan Boesak and Smangaliso Mkatshwa to stand up in this hour of crisis and give us the leadership and statesmanship that will bring together all our warring factions and bring to a halt the horrible cancer of black versus black.

We are threatened — not by apartheid, which is dying, but by the stupidity of our own inability to see that we are on the brink of victory against a system that is about to crumble.

The gentlemen mentioned above have a unique role to play in our moment of history. They dare not shirk from that responsibility. It is demanded of them by their people and their country.

History has never focussed its attention on us as much as it does now, to scrutinise our actions and motives.

Let us not disappoint that scrutiny.

Never has a people in history been called upon to display such a singular purpose of action.

SOUTH AFRICA

NUMBER OF JOBLESS URBAN WHITES 22,620

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 85 p 8

[Text]

THE official number of registered unemployed Whites in the Republic for the month of March was 22 620, the Department of Manpower yesterday said.

The figure of more than 100 000 unemployed urban Whites in March released yesterday by Market Research Africa was "highly exaggerated", a Manpower Department spokesman told The Citizen.

According to findings based on Market Research Africa's employment index which is a new service monitoring the extent of employment among urban Whites and Metropolitan Blacks, more than 100 000 White adults were unemployed and looking for either full or part-time work in March this year. An additional 30 000 were in part-time employment and looking for a full-time job.

According to the survey, unemployment was highest among 16 to 24 year olds, eight percent of whom were out of work and among the lower-income group with household incomes of less than R700 per month, where seven percent of adults were without a job.

According to the Department of Manpower, the latest unemployment

figures received by them for the month of March, showed that 10 313 White males were officially registered as being unemployed, while 12 309 women were jobless.

A total of 104 000 people of all races countrywide were unemployed during March, the spokesman said.

According to Mr Clive Corder, managing director of Market Research Africa, it was important to have a reliable index of employment and a regular measure of the extent to which people were out of work as a basis for forward planning.

Measurements would be made for both races, Black and White, in July and November this year. Personal interviews with representative samples of 1 000 adults of each race would be carried out.

"Unemployment is highest among young people because of the need to absorb both school-leavers and those who have completed their national service".

The worst hit provinces were the Cape and Natal, followed by Transvaal, Mr Corder said.

The Department of Manpower said yesterday they had no knowledge of the research conducted by Market Research Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT'S BLACK COMMUNITY COUNCIL SYSTEM FAILING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 3

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — The Government's black community council system is in ruins following the resignation of dozens of councillors because of community pressure and with by-elections in many areas not being able to be held for political reasons.

The Progressive Federal Party has ascribed the collapse of the system largely to the lack of financial resources which the community councils need to provide services.

The cardinal mistake of the system, Mrs Helen Suzman, a PFP black affairs spokesman, said yesterday, was to identify the creation of local authorities as a substitute for black participation in the new constitution.

Replying to a question in the House of Assembly by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North), the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, revealed that a total of 43 community councillors in South Africa's eight black adminis-

trative regions had resigned because of "pressure from within the communities".

A further seven had resigned giving no reasons while nine had quit because they had "moved".

Several other councillors had resigned for personal or business reasons, or for reasons "unknown".

Among the hardest hit townships are Ratanda at Heidelberg, Duduza at Nigel, Parys and Beaufort West.

It was apparent from Dr Viljoen's detailed answer that in some cases by-elections have been held, several of them unopposed, while in others elections still have to be arranged.

In the case of Sobantu (Maritzburg), where six councillors had resigned because of pressure from within the community, Dr Viljoen said that the community had refused to take part in by-elections.

He said it was uncertain when the vacancies would be filled as "the community is subject to negative influences".

Mr Soal said in reaction to Dr Viljoen's reply yesterday that the whole system of black community councils had become an "absolute farce".

"The Government has imposed a system that the people do not want. Its entire policy for third-tier political participation for blacks is in tatters," he said.

He called on the Government to give blacks meaningful political rights.

Mrs Suzman said that Dr Viljoen's reply made it quite clear that the system designed to give blacks urban political representation had no support.

"Urgent attention is required to see that black urban townships get financial assistance from other sources as they are clearly incapable of raising sufficient funds from within their own resources," she said.

20 JUNE 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## NEW BILL GIVES BLACKS GREATER FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 85 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A Bill which gives greater freedom of movement to Blacks with, or in the process of qualifying for, Section 10 rights, was published in Parliament yesterday.

Once enacted, Blacks will be able to legally follow their employers or employment opportunities and move to any prescribed Black township in South Africa without losing Section 10 rights.

This will also apply to a Black still in the process of qualifying without loss of qualifying years.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday that Blacks would now be able to qualify for Section 10 rights in ten years if the worked continuously for a single employer in any number of the prescribed urban area in "White" South Africa, or within 15

years if he continuously worked in any number of these areas without breaking service by returning to his homeland for employment.

As it stands, Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 lays down that any Black who wants to stay in a prescribed area — such as an urban Black township — for more than 72 hours must prove either that he has lived continuously in that area since birth, or worked continuously there for one employer for not less than ten years, or that he has lived there legally for not less than 15 years.

To retain this right he has to stay in the area, and may not work outside it.

But in terms of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, published yesterday, Blacks who qualify in terms of Section 10 (1) (a) — by having lived in an area

since birth — and (b) — by having worked or lived there for the specified period — will be able to retain those rights when they live or work in prescribed areas other than that in which they obtained the qualifications.

They will be allowed to make up the qualifying period required by Section 10 (1) (b) in different prescribed areas.

In addition, Blacks who settle in the self-governing or independent national states, or on South African development trust land, or whose home becomes part of any of these areas, will retain any Section 10 (1) (a) (b) or (c) qualifications they already have.

Section 10 (1) (c) deals with dependents of those who qualify under (a) and (b).

A memorandum attached to the Bill says the Government decided on the removal of these restrictions after "a thorough investigation".

CSO: 3400/279

SOUTH AFRICA

# PERMITS TO GET INTO BLACK TOWNSHIPS TO BE DROPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 85 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The permit system for entry by people other than Blacks into Black townships is to be abolished in terms of a Bill published in Parliament yesterday.

Instead, any commissioned police officer will be able to bar people whose presence he considers "undesirable" from entering a particular township for up to three months.

A memorandum attached to the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill says the permit system is "difficult to implement", and that it is often impracticable to exercise full control in large areas with numerous access roads.

"A constant interaction in Black residential areas exists between Whites and Blacks in the field of

sport, local government, social and cultural matters and recreation, and the acquisition of a permit to negotiate in these spheres is an anachronism."

This restriction was therefore to be abolished and replaced with a provision whereby a person whose presence in a location, Black village or Black hostel was considered undesirable, could be prohibited from entering, or be ordered to leave, by a police officer of the rank of lieutenant or above.

The Bill says this ban is to be effected by a written notice.

Anyone who fails to comply with the notice may be "summarily ejected" from the area, and fined up to R500, jailed for up to six months, or both.

CSO: 3400/279

SOUTH AFRICA

## COSTS OF HOUSE BUYING IN TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 May 85 p 11

[Text]

Mrs Lydia Moaise has been living in her rented Meadowlands Zone 9 house for the past 15 years.

This year she decided to buy it under the 99-year leasehold scheme, taking advantage of the Government's mass sale of homes launched in July 1983.

Her employer, for whom she had worked as a domestic for more than 20 years, agreed to advance her the full R1 341 price of the house.

The breakdown of the cost as given to Mrs Moaise by her township manager was:

- Price of the house's actual structure, R749.
- Installation of water meter, R80.
- Deposit on water consumption, R20.
- Survey fee, R95.
- Administration fee, R6.
- Annual levy, R1.
- Right of leasing the 260 sq m on which the house was built, R390.

Total, R1 341.

Mrs Moaise's house already had a water meter, so R80 was deducted from her account and she had to pay R1 261.

Cheque in hand, she went to the West Rand Development Board offices in New Canada to make her purchase.

The board provides five-year loans at 18 percent interest a year for buyers in their area.

People applying for loans must pay a 10 percent deposit plus survey and administration fees, an annual levy, a fee for installation of a water meter

and a deposit for water consumption.

If Mrs Moaise had taken a loan she would have had to put down a deposit of R202.

But she was paying cash.

The deal took nearly five hours to process, more than three hours of which were spent in queues.

The procedure started at the reception desk, where a clerk checked whether Mrs Moaise had enough money and opened a housing file in her name.

Next queue: the cashier's counter where she paid.

The longest wait of nearly three hours came at the estate officer's desk where final papers were signed.

It took the estate officer only 15 minutes to process Mrs Moaise's application.

Why wait three hours for something that takes only 15 minutes?

Chief estate officer Mr Piet Genis explained that it could take an estate officer (New Canada has five) 10 minutes to an hour to process one application depending on whether the buyer was paying cash or taking the Development Board's loan.

He said: "Some people want every detail of the documents explained; others don't."

Although the West Rand Development Board offices are open on Saturday Mr Genis encourages employers to allow time off in the week for employees who want to buy homes.

CSO: 3400/265

SOUTH AFRICA

## TRANSVAAL SPENDING FIGURES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 3

[Text]

The Transvaal will spend a record R2 639 million during 1985/86 but Administrator Mr Willem Cruywagen warned that belt-tightening will occur all round.

However, his last Budget announcement today contained no general tariff increase shocks for the man in the street.

The only people who will feel an extra financial pinch will be businesses with heavy vehicles of more than 3 600 kg whose licence fees will increase from October 1. Increased licence fees will bring in an extra R8,8 million.

The province's budget for 1985/86 is 9,4 percent up on that of 1984/85 when costs ran to R2 412 million.

Mr Cruywagen said he had battled to balance the books for this year, particularly in the light of a R123 million cut in Government subsidies. Government contributions would now total R2 187 million.

The province had been able to save R30,2 million by reducing staff service bonuses, and the overall wage bill would be R1 248 million.

Hospital services would get R807,6 million from the budget, education R1 000 million, the Department of Works R306,8 million and the Department of Local Government R19,6 million.

General administration costs would run to R100,8 million, nature conservation would get R11,2 million and libraries and museums R8,3 million.

CSO: 3400/265



SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE, INDUSTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES IMPARTIALITY OF MINISTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 3

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, told the House of Representatives yesterday that his was a neutral department which dealt with businessmen and industrialists on the basis of merit and not race or colour.

Replying to debate on his Vote, he said his department had appointed members of colour to the Small Business Development Corporation, the Consumer Council and the Promotion of Small Business Board and they were making good contributions.

Appointments to highly technical councils, such as the CSIR, required expertise in science, technology and engineering.

Referring to a point made by Mr T Abrahams (LP, Wentworth) that State intervention with subsidies could be wasteful, Dr de Villiers said the market was the fairest judge.

"The voice of the market could be suppressed by the granting of government subsidies — and we must listen to that voice.

"But the mixed market we have has certain shortcomings. That is why the Government

takes steps to intervene. But, when we do, we believe in giving the market the maximum leeway."

The Small Business Development Corporation had helped many people of colour. It had special programmes for the small businessman.

His department was delivering a service to assist businessmen to become independent. The schemes had often been criticised on the grounds that people of colour were being favoured, but he had found these complaints to be groundless.

CSO: 3400/264

SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSED REGIONAL COUNCILS WILL BRING MORE TAXES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 21

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The proposed regional services councils will carry a heavy price tag in extra taxes. Apart from income tax and general sales tax to fund the government at central and second-tier levels, and property rates to finance local authorities, the man in the street will now have to cough up for a new series of levies to pay for regional services. This will be in the form of a regional establishment levy and a regional services levy which a regional council is empowered to claim from each employer, vendor or person in its region. The State is regarded as an employer and person and will have to pay the levies. The levies are a direct contribution to the cost of rendering regional services. These include supply of water, electricity and sewerage and a host of other facilities ranging from traffic control and passenger transport to airports, library amenities and environment conservation.

They will vary according to each region's needs. The levies will be calculated as the Minister of Finance determines after consultation with all parties concerned. Under the Regional Services Councils Bill published today the regional establishment levy means:

- A levy calculated on total sales on which a vendor pays sales tax, but including turnover on food items on which no GST is payable.
- A levy which will ensure an equal and just liability between vendors who pay sales tax and those who do not. The Minister of Finance will decide on the basis of the tax.

The regional services levy means a levy calculated on:

- Remuneration paid by an employer to an employee within the region for which a regional services council has been established. It also includes amounts payable to directors of private companies for services rendered as well as fees paid to directors of public companies.
- Taxable benefit paid to

an employee so as to make the tax equitable and as wide as possible.

● Profits paid to partners or sole traders by withdrawals or loans. The Bill provides for the Minister of Finance to exempt any category of workers, vendors or persons from either levy. It stipulates that neither levy may be added to prices or tariffs as separate specified items, nor may they be deducted from wages or salaries.

Businesses, for example, will not be allowed to add a levy to the price of an item on the basis of price plus GST plus levy. The levies may, however, be deducted as operating expenses from income tax by employers or vendors.

Government officials point out that in this way the Exchequer indirectly contributes to the cost of rendering regional services by relinquishing taxes.

Failures to pay a levy, or adding it as a separate item to prices or tariffs, or deducting it from wages or salaries, is to be a crime punishable with a fine up to R5 000 and 12 months in prison.

★ ★ ★

The draft legislation sets guidelines on how an Administrator must go about establishing a region for joint provision of services.

The area should as far as possible be an economically integrated unit in which inhabitants live, work, commute, relax and spend most of their money.

It should be financially self-sufficient in the cost of joint provision of services and the satisfaction of general needs.

Depending on services to be rendered, boundaries

of regions may overlap; a smaller region may fall within boundaries of a larger region.

Existing boundaries for provision of services should be retained as far as possible.

Natural boundaries such as rivers, mountains, railway lines, roads and watersheds must be borne in mind, say the guidelines.

The administrator may alter boundaries or abolish regions after consultation with the Ministers of Constitutional Development, Co-operation and Development and Finance, as well as own-affairs Ministers for local government.

★ ★ ★

The Bill makes substantial changes to a similar Bill scrapped last year after considerable controversy.

A major difference in the new Bill is the inclusion of black community councils on an equal status, with voting powers, to the white, Indian and coloured groups.

Another important addition is financing of the regional services councils.

Altogether there are 12 changes.

Under the new Bill even black areas in the independent states may now be included in the regional services councils.

★ ★ ★

Existing local authorities are to hand over most of their functions with the establishment of regional services councils.

The new councils will handle all functions defined in the

Constitution as general affairs, leaving only own affairs to the existing groups.

Twenty-one functions are listed as the responsibility of regional services councils.

These range from the bulk supply of water and electricity to health services, civil defence, ambulance and fire brigade services and even promotion of tourism and control of slaughterhouses.

★ ★ ★

#### Provincial

Administrators will be given sweeping powers in the setting up and control of the new regional services councils.

Administrators are empowered to establish, combine and abolish regions.

This is to be done in consultation with Government Ministers and local authorities. Having established a region, the Administrator is then empowered to appoint the chairman of the regional services council after gaining the approval of the Minister of Constitutional

#### Development and Planning.

Administrators have final say on whether transfer of personnel, assets or liabilities to the regional services councils should occur freely or not.

The final decision on the number of members on a particular council and on the number of votes they possess will be taken by the Administrators.

★ ★ ★

Voting and membership on the regional services councils will be decided on a financial basis with limitations on bigger local authorities.

The basis of voting power is likely to cause the greatest amount of controversy in the legislation published today.

The number of votes each local group represented on a regional services council will get will be determined proportionately by the amount it pays for services supplied by the council.

But no local authority may hold more than 50 percent of the votes.

CSO: 3400/265

SOUTH AFRICA

SUZMAN CRITICIZES VILJOEN'S SUGGESTIONS ON INFLUX CONTROLS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 May 85 p 9

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, appeared to be indulging in wishful thinking this week if he thought that he could retain a system of influx control while getting rid of the regulations which result in massive arrests for pass offences.

"Influx control," said Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order Mrs Helen Suzman, "is like being pregnant. You have it or you don't."

Dr Viljoen said in a major policy speech to the Cape Employers' Association on Thursday night that:

- He did not believe that the scrapping of all influx control would be feasible or practical.
- Efforts were being made to eliminate unnecessarily restrictive regulations which created many technical transgressions.
- Urgent attention was being given to achieving more effective influx control.

The influx control system, which obliges all blacks over 16 to carry reference books as passports to the country's urban areas and employment opportunities, is frequently described as the single most oppressive, hurtful and discriminatory measure of seaparate development.

It is discriminatory not only because only blacks are subject to its harassment but because it has created an arbitrary and unfair division in the black popula-

tion between those who are allowed inside the urban areas and the "outsiders" who, frequently, must live in remote areas with little means to support a living or to improve their quality of life.

Over the decades in which there has been one or other form of influx control (the National Party did not invent it), university researchers have calculated that more than 17 million people were arrested and became statutory criminals for committing the crime of moving illegally to the cities.

In the past two years alone, 502 000 blacks have been arrested by police and Co-operation and Development Board officials for offences relating to influx control and reference books.

Mrs Suzman regards these laws as the most significant cause of racial friction.

"As they apply to blacks only, they are totally discriminatory. They bedevil relationships between the blacks and the police and between blacks and officials. They jam our jails. They further impoverish already poverty-stricken homelands. They ignore the importance of informal sector activity among squatters. They are the antithesis of free enterprise," she says.

Worst of all about the laws is that, despite their high cost in terms of suffering and destruction of racial goodwill, they

have been a major failure. The black urban population has exploded.

Belatedly, the Government has realised this, hence Dr Viljoen's announcement that the system was to be revised.

A proposal being considered by the Government is that blacks should qualify to be in urban areas as long as they have a job and somewhere to live (ostensibly to minimise the effects of unemployment and squatting).

Mrs Suzman says this is asking people to be penalised for 40 years of official neglect in providing houses in black townships.

Furthermore, she says, such a system will create problems for people who have both jobs and homes, but who lose one or the other.

Also, such a system will have to be policed, she says, and either police or officials will still have to be given the right to stop a black person on the street or to raid houses and factories to demand proof of legality.

The list of people who say influx control must go — including leading Afrikaans business leaders — is impressive. Even the police would prefer not to have to implement what is considered to be administrative and political control of blacks.

Mrs Suzman says that an urbanisation strategy must be developed with the co-operation and involvement of the private sector and the black community.

Such a strategy is possible without influx control, she says.

CSO: 3400/281

SOUTH AFRICA

UNIONS TALK ABOUT UNITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 May 85 p 5

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

**MAJOR emerging trade unions met in Germiston at the weekend to discuss various issues, including unity among unions which sources believe will lead to the formation of a powerful new workers federation in the future.**

The key purpose of the meeting, attended by over 40 trade unions, was to have informal talks with unions, especially those that have been excluded from the current unity talks and to forward them with a draft constitution for the planned new federation.

The historic event, which brought all unions of different political ideologies under one umbrella for the purpose of unity, has been described as a "major breakthrough" by some unionists.

Some sources say the talks follow appeals by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the German Federation of Trade Unions, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and other organisations that the unity talks were "pointless" if other unions were excluded.

These bodies had held talks with their local affiliates to include other unions previously excluded from the unity talks which started as early as 1981.

Recently, a working group of unionists completed a draft constitution for the planned federation and this document has now been discussed by all unions and groups participating in the unity talks.

The weekend meeting discussed any objections unions may have to the draft constitution and

unionists hope that it will be discussed again at another occasion to be held in Johannesburg on Thursday.

This document will then be put to members of the various unions and federations for final approval.

Union sources believe agreement on the constitution will be achieved at another meeting to be held on June 8 and 9 where unions will bring details of agreements between them, and ensuring that there is no competition between them.

However, other sources say the differences which existed earlier might "dwindle", especially because for the first time this year unions of different standings worked together during the May Day celebrations recently.

Those involved in the talks at the weekend are: Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu), Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa), General Workers' Union and Food and Canning.

The Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' general secretary Mr Phandelani Nefolovhodwe, whose union has been excluded in the talks said that they will study the draft constitution and report to their members.

The talks were a major breakthrough in terms of unity," he said.

Mr Nefolovhodwe, whose union is an affiliate of the Azactu, said they will also study the constitution and discuss with their federation.

SOUTH AFRICA

## EXPERTS CALL FOR COMPLETE RESTRUCTURING OF NATION'S SOCIAL SERVICES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 10

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

The South African welfare system succeeds in wasting taxpayers' money while failing to help those most in need of social services, charges Cape Town social worker Mr Peter Templeton.

He puts this view forward in a paper prepared for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty, entitled "20 Reasons for Restructuring the South African Welfare Services".

Social work services in South Africa are divided according to specific social problems and often by race and religion, Mr Templeton points out. For instance, one agency deals with the physically handicapped, another with alcoholism, a third with released prisoners.

"The problem arises of clients legitimately using the services of more than one welfare agency and the Government subsidising this duplication," he continues.

### DUPLICATION

Such duplication of assistance can go on indefinitely if the client

manages to avoid mentioning at each organisation that he is getting help elsewhere.

"Even in a climate of affluence this would be a serious offence. It is however an extremely reckless practice in a period of scarce social service resources."

Since the Government subsidises welfare organisations largely on the basis of the number of clients they deal with, if one client is counted several times by different agencies, all those agencies will get cash from the taxpayer in respect of him.

There is also a tendency to classify people needing help into the "deserving poor" and the "undeserving poor", says Mr Templeton.

Organisations have a natural tendency, he argues, to want to work with those who show a desire to help themselves.

But, "What about those who are too inadequate, too damaged, too unmotivated, too stupid to benefit from counselling?", he asks.

"Are they not by definition more needy and therefore relatively



more in need of social work intervention?"

### HOLES

Mr Templeton argues that the holes in the welfare safety net are so large that not only individuals but entire communities or groups fall clear through.

- In new housing areas whole communities simply remain without services if the central Government cannot persuade private welfare organisations to set up shop.

- The regional welfare boards established to develop and encourage welfare services are run on racial lines — and this has strong financial and organisational implications.

There is a persuasive case to be made that the poorer the community, the more vulnerable to social problems it becomes and the less likely it will be to develop its own caring infrastructure.

"What is required is a process of cross-fertilisation where the strong and resourceful help the weak and inadequate.

"It is quite unreasonable to expect people who are exhausted by the difficulties of securing their own survival to develop welfare services", he says.

- Services often develop in proportion to their ability to attract money — that is in relation to their public appeal and the dynamism of their leadership.

### VULNERABLE

Mr Templeton points out that the public is naturally drawn to aid the

handicapped, abandoned children and vulnerable old people.

But the alcoholic and the criminal are treated with distaste — although ignoring their problems may in fact impair the quality of life of entire communities.

The success of social service agencies and therefore the fortunes of clients are largely dependent on the quality of leadership of the organisation, comments Mr Templeton.

"Social services should be developed on a less personalised, more factual level," he argues, "on grounds of need rather than on the presence of strong management."

Finally, the paper tackles the issues of control of welfare services.

It says the dependence of most social work agencies on central Government funding creates an unequal parent-child relationship between the two parties.

The implication? "It is unlikely that apart from asking endlessly for more money, welfare agencies will extensively criticise the social policy of the Government.

"This is wrong. For example, the Group Areas Act has wreaked havoc in the Cape Town community.

"What response did social workers make to the Government's plan to shift the people of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga to Khayalitsha?

"Social workers are to a large extent privy to this information yet seem powerless to act on it."

## 'Welfare Should Fall Under Local Authorities'

Many of South Africa's welfare ills could be solved by putting social services firmly back in the hands of local authorities, argues Cape Town social worker Mr Peter Templeton.

At present they are run by the central government and — to a greater degree — by community sponsored organisations.

A general service, planned on a municipal basis and covering all sections of the community in a given area, should become the dominant feature on the welfare scene, says Mr Templeton.

Existing family welfare offices — run by the central government or privately — should be taken over by the local authority. Municipalities should also spread the web of welfare offices by opening up in every housing office.

The municipal welfare office should be the first port of call for people with any type of social problem — be it alcoholism, behavioural problems in children, financial need and application for State pensions.

It should also offer social assistance in its broader sense, for people who have no pathological problems but who could do with the kind of services offered by a Citizens' Advice Bureau or a legal advice clinic.

By operating as a general point of entry to the social service structure, the municipal welfare office would gain an excellent overview of the pattern of social pathology in its area and this information could be used for planning the improvement of social services, argues Mr Templeton.

He points out that specialised organisations — for the handicapped, the mentally ill, alcoholics — would continue to exist. "They would be much smaller but able to concentrate on specialisation and would not have to deal with the plethora of administrative details and peripheral pathologies with which they are having to cope at present," he explains.

Mr Templeton argues that problems such as duplication of services and unequal spread of facilities would be eradicated. Funding through central Government subsidy would be related more directly to the actual needs of the local population.

The tendency of organisations to "select" clients would be overcome as "all the inhabitants of a certain area would be the responsibility of that area office, irrespective of their problems".

Staff would be easily transferable among area offices within one authority and therefore better geared to respond when there is heightened need. In addition, argues Mr Templeton: "Management and development of local authority social services will be in the hands of professionals, where it belongs. It would obviously be subject to city council control yet the presence of persuasive information would make the management of welfare services at this level more effective."

SOUTH AFRICA

## GOVERNMENT EMBARKS ON PROJECTS TO UPLIFT TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 May 85 p 5

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] THE Government has embarked on a big programme to raise the social, economic and educational standards in South Africa's black townships. The programme could be the answer to rising black anger which has turned many townships into "no-go" areas.

Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, outlined in an interview this week the various projects, which will cost hundreds of millions of rands.

But he said that unless order was restored to enable the improvements to take place, it would be impossible to carry them out.

"We are not going to be able to restore law and order without the co-operation of the communities," he said. "The programme will go a long way towards removing black grievances."

One leg of the programme will be the "unfreezing" of many black townships where development has been put off for 20 years because they are within 50 km of black homelands and are earmarked for incorporation.

The 52 townships already un-

frozen include some hotspots of unrest around the country, including Fort Beaufort and Queenstown.

Mr De Beer said 99-year leasehold and later freehold, when this was legalised, would be introduced into these townships.

Another development which would pump huge sums of development money into black townships was the setting-up of regional services councils.

These councils would levy taxes from employers and huge sums would be made available for improving facilities in black townships, Mr De Beer predicted.

In the Eastern Cape the commission under Mr Louis Rive has recommended that a sum of R203 million, rising to R273 million in five years, be spent on upgrading the infrastructure of black townships in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area.

With unemployment a major factor behind black grievances, the Government has earmarked R100 million for job creation reminiscent of the New Deal projects in the United States during the Depression.

This money will be spent on labour-intensive projects designed to employ as many people as possible.

In addition the Government has announced a project to retrain thousands of people who are not qualified for jobs now on offer in the labour market.

On the education front the Government this year increased spending on black education by 29 percent compared to only 11 percent for the national average.

Mr De Beer said that because of the breakdown in local government structures in black townships, the Government would have to appoint authorities to take their place during a transition period until normality was restored.

The higher political structures being worked out by the special Cabinet Committee in consultation with black leaders would help defuse the situation.

Since the tricameral Parliament began its work, there had been no unrest in the coloured community which had experienced riots in 1980. A constitutional solution for blacks could have the same stabilising effect on the black community.

SOUTH AFRICA

## REGIONAL COUNCILS TO BE MULTIRACIAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 1

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN —** The Government has revealed plans for the multiracial management of local affairs and, for the first time, blacks will serve on joint decision-making bodies with whites, coloured people and Indians.

Regional services councils, to be controlled by the existing local authorities of all four race groups, are to be established in terms of draft legislation published today.

They will be funded by a new series of taxes on turnover and payrolls.

In terms of the Regional Services Councils Bill, the number of votes local bodies will have on the regional councils will be in proportion to their contribution to the total income generated for regional services. No local authority will be allowed to control more than 50 percent of a regional council.

The financial contribution may be derived in the form of "regional establishment levies" and "regional service levies" from local authorities, management bodies or representative bodies, and from their inhabitants, for functions the regional services councils undertake.

### **Sweeping powers**

Provincial administrators are to have sweeping powers in the

establishment and control of the new councils and they will take the final decision on the number of members on a particular council and on the number of votes they have.

Decisions taken by the councils will need a two-thirds majority but administrators can give rulings on proposals that do not obtain the necessary majority.

Proposals which do not obtain majorities may be debated again or may be postponed for six months.

These mechanisms are to ensure that large primary local authorities or groups of smaller bodies will not dominate the meetings and that real co-operation and consensus are sought before a decision is made.

### **Functions lost**

Existing primary local authorities, such as city councils, are to lose most of their functions to the new regional councils.

The draft legislation lists 21 functions as being the responsibility of the regional councils and provides for any other service which can be provided jointly to be handled by the new bodies.

The new councils will co-operate with local authorities to ensure the best use of scarce resources and to achieve cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

The councils carry a heavy price tag in the form of a new series of taxes which will be in addition to the existing income tax, sales tax and property rates levied by primary local authorities.

Various levies may be claimed by the councils from each employer, vendor or person in their regions. The levies are to be based on turnover, employers' payrolls, directors' fees and profits paid out to partners or sole traders by means of withdrawals or loans.

Heavy fines will be imposed for failure to pay the levies.

CSO: 3400/265

SOUTH AFRICA

# NGK MINISTER SAYS BLACKS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN CHURCH

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 May 85 p 5

[Text]

**PIETERSBURG** — Church members here have mixed feelings about a contentious pulpit announcement on segregation at worship services made by the Rev J C Carstens of the Pietersburg North NGK.

Mr Carstens told his congregation on Sunday that blacks would not be permitted to attend worship in his church in terms of a decision taken by the local church council in 1974.

He added that if black visitors refused to leave a service it would be cancelled.

It is thought the announcement was made in view of a recent visit by five black students to another NGK church in town. One church member claimed the announcement was unnecessary, as the Pietersburg North congregation had no reason to believe that its services would be "invaded" by other population groups.

Another member said the announcement was "a sure way to create barriers between Christians".

But others agreed with the steps taken by Mr Carstens and his church council, saying congregations had the right to act in their own interests.

Professor Pieter Claassen of the Theological Faculty at the University of the North, a former elder of the congregation, said the general synod of the NGK ruled in 1982 that bona fide visitors should not be excluded from worship services.

Neither Mr Carstens nor the minister who accepted the black students at his church were available for comment.

CSO: 3400/282

SOUTH AFRICA

## BISHOP MAKES PROTEST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 May 85 p 5

[Text]

**THE** Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, the Right Reverend Simeon Nkoane, yesterday condemned police action in Duduza, Nigel, at the weekend and has also sent a telegram of protest to the State President and the Minister of Law and Order.

Bishop Nkoane said he had approached the police after they had fired tearsmoke during the funeral service of petrol bomb victim, Miss Patricia Sonto Thobela, on Saturday. He said the police had apologised for the action and told him they were firing at people who were making petrol bombs at a nearby house. They had refused to accompany him to the aid house.

Contents of his telegram to Mr P W Botha and Mr Louis le Grange read: "Appalled by lamhanded insensitive approach of police to volatile situation of unrest in the townships

particularly of funerals. There is apparent cynical disregard by police of sincere and genuine community effort to maintain calm and peace.

### Scorn

"Continued scorn by police officials or actions towards non-Government recognised township leadership most reprehensible. Tragedy of further anger, violence and property destruction in Duduza possibly entirely responsibility of police. Urgent appeal for immediate serious review of police policy in handling unrest in townships especially funeral occasions.

"Humiliation of Mr Thobela's family by Casspir presence at his home, disgrace to police."

Bishop Nkoane said he hoped both the State President and the Minister of Law and Order will seriously consider the telegrams.

CSO: 3400/279

SOUTH AFRICA

## METHODISTS CRITICIZE USE OF SADP IN TOWNSHIP PATROLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 85 p 9

[Text]

THE Methodist Church told its members yesterday it would work towards a national convention and said it was wrong for young White conscripts to be used in patrolling riot-torn Black Townships.

The church's declaration was issued in Johannesburg after "crisis synods" called last month to hear reports on the situation in South Africa's Black residential areas.

The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Peter Storey, told a news conference the synods had been attended by more than 1 500 ministers and laity "to examine the present crisis in our land and to fashion an appropriate response".

A "remarkable consensus" had emerged from the nine synods, he said.

The declaration, to be circulated among all Methodist ministers in the country with a request that the contents be passed onto congregations, said South Africa was living in a time of "tragically fulfilled prophesy."

The fact that past warnings about the consequences of apartheid had now been vindicated brought no joy — "only a deep sadness at the blindness which has brought a

nation to the brink of civil war."

But the Methodist Church believed it was "not impossible" for God to bring a "miracle of change" which could save South Africa.

"We discern signs of repentance among those that rule and would earnestly encourage them, but we believe that God requires much more than these tentative steps taken always so late and in such small degree that they have little impact among the oppressed in our land," Mr Storey, quoting from the declaration, said.

After the "crisis synods," the Methodist leadership telexed the State President, Mr P W Botha; the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan; and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, with a plea for the withdrawal of national servicemen from the townships.

"We declare that it is wrong for young White conscripts to be used in this way, and we believe that any who find this (patrolling of townships) to conflict with their Christian convictions, should be allowed to refuse such duty," Mr Storey, quoting again from the declaration,

said.

The Methodist Church would "stand in solidarity" with any of its members wishing to refuse such service," Mr Storey, quoting again from the declaration, said.

Mr Storey said the telex was sent on April 30 and no response had yet been received.

The declaration reaffirmed the Methodists' "unequivocal opposition" to violence as a means to bring about change.

"The emergence of burnings and killings aimed at those seen to be collaborators with apartheid discredits the struggle for justice . . ."

The Methodist leadership agreed South Africa needed a national convention in which "authentic leaders can search together for a new order and we pledge the Methodist church of Southern Africa, in consultation with other churches, to take an initiative in bringing this about."

The declaration, in a section on the "crucial" role of the media in South Africa's current situation, severely criticised the SABC, which through its "selective coverage" of township unrest and "silence on many of its root causes was hiding the truth from the country."



SOUTH AFRICA

60 YEARS OF OFFICIAL AFRIKAANS CELEBRATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 85 p 3

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — The 60th anniversary of the recognition of Afrikaans as an official language was commemorated at a ceremony in the Gallery Hall of the parliamentary building yesterday.

The occasion was attended by MPs of all three the Houses.

The Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, opened a display on Afrikaans in the hall and President Botha delivered an address.

He pointed out that a joint session of the Assembly and the then Senate met on May 8 1925 to unanimously pass a Bill which made Afrikaans, instead of Dutch, an official language along with

English.

Afrikaans was born on the soil of southern Africa and was the only language which mentioned Africa in its name.

Today it was the home language of some five million people.

According to census figures 48 percent of the country's total population could speak Afrikaans.

Since 1933 six million copies of the Bible in Afrikaans had been sold.

Since 1925 some 42 million book titles had been published in Afrikaans.

It had made remarkable progress as a technical language in the military and economic fields.

CSO: 3400/264

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTING COUNCILLORS GET FAREWELL PAY BONANZA

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 May 85 p 1

[Article by Brian Pottinger and Cas St Leger]

[Excerpt]

**PROVINCIAL councillors helped themselves to massive golden handshakes only months before the Government announced that the councils would be abolished.**

In most cases — in which the councillors have served for longer than seven and a half years — the cash pay-out will be doubled.

All told, the four provinces could pay out between R3-million and R4-million in golden handshakes when the council doors are finally closed next year.

Rough estimates suggest the increases could cost the taxpayer an additional R780 000.

Ironically, provincial calls for belt-tightening came this week from Transvaal Administrator Mr Willem Cruywagen, who told the TPA session on Tuesday that the economic recession would prevent new capital projects for another three years.

MPCs said they did not know the demise of their councils would be announced so soon by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

### Phasing-out

They thought the phasing-out period would take longer — at least until 1989.

But some opposition MPCs believe Government members knew the end was imminent — and made sure it would not be too painful.

Early this year all four provincial councils upped their service benefits to keep pace with the handsomely improved packages their parliamentary equivalents had voted themselves.

In February, Transvaal provincial councillors voted to double their retirement gratuities, followed in March by the Cape, then the Orange Free State and, lagging behind, Natal, where the increased gratuities were promulgated this week.

The smallest golden handshake is now equal to a year's salary and allowances of an MPC — R17 763 compared with R8 952 the year before.

At the top end of the scale, golden handshakes were pushed up by 164 per cent.

A councillor with 20 years' service under his belt can expect to walk away with R47 328 in cash.

The country's longest-serving councillor is the Free State's provincial council chairman, Mr Humphrey Simes, elected in 1961.

The newest — and not eligible for pension — is Mr von Ginkel Venter of Newton Park, elected last week.

Provincial administrations are chary of releasing details of the final pay-outs, but rough estimates of the total increase could be as high as R780 000 — and that does not include pensions.

With the Cape's Government subsidy sliced by R100-million, Administrator Mr Gene Louw said last month that the quest for funds had become a nightmare and priorities had to be carefully watched. Natal trimmed 2,5 percent from its wage bill to save R11-million.

### Breakdown

The pension pay-outs represent a significant sum when compared with the

MPCs' salary bill in 1983-84 of R2 194 288 — a figure which excludes the higher-paid executive committee members.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, gave the MPC salary breakdown in Parliament this week as R952 436 for the Transvaal, R661 240 for the Cape, R360 612 for the Orange Free State and R220 000 for Natal.

Mr E S "Sakkie" Jacobs, Transvaal's clerk of the council, confirmed that only seven members would qualify for the maximum pension but was unable to give breakdowns.

Natal's provincial accountant, Mr Roy Mullany, said only six councillors were eligible for pensions on the seven-and-a-half-years' service ruling.

He said the retirement gratuity had been upped by Natal by a factor of three.

Mr Ben Calitz, provincial liaison official for the OFS,

CSO: 3400/266

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE, SOLDIERS ORDERED TO AVOID CONFLICT IN TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 May 85 p 5

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] POLICE and Defence Force personnel operating in black townships have been instructed not to react aggressively in the face of provocation but to avoid conflict.

This is part of a new campaign by security forces designed to promote friendlier relations with black residents and reduce the chronic unrest in black townships throughout South Africa.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order and of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who has taken a lead in dealing with the unrest in the Eastern Cape, this week disclosed the latest police and army approach.

All security force members are now issued with written and verbal standing orders on their behaviour in the townships, he disclosed. These instructions include:

- Do not react aggressively in the face of provocation;
- Be courteous at all times;
- Respect property and ownership.
- Avoid conflict.

An instruction from the Defence Force to all security personnel states: "The time has come to re-establish law and order. As a member of a disciplined, effective and respected

security force, each individual's conduct must at all times be responsible and courteous.

"We are confident that we shall win. Our cause is just. Always act honourably. Be a soldier who commands respect. Have confidence in your training. Remember: respect human dignity."

Referring to possible right-wing elements within the security forces, Mr Vlok said that just as no members of far-left movements such as the United Democratic Front or African National Congress would be permitted in the forces, so no members of the far-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging would be allowed.

He said the campaign announced by President P W Botha to improve race relations in the public service applied to the security forces as well.

On the deaths this week of trade unionist Mr Andries Radebe and student Mr Sipho Mutsi who died after being questioned by police, Mr Vlok said he regretted these incidents and the matters were being thoroughly investigated.

Mr Vlok said all security force personnel deployed in the townships, from the most se-

nior officers to constables and troopers, had instructions to communicate on an informal basis with township residents.

They were expected to chat to people and ask them whether they had any problems. "We are out to create a whole new atmosphere," Mr Vlok said.

The security forces were briefed to uncover any underlying grievances which might give rise to unrest. For example, if water supplies were cut off, steps were taken to restore them.

Army and police forces in black townships are now handing out thousands of leaflets and even stickers to children.

One shows a caricature of a smiling soldier with the slogan: "I'm your friend. Friends help one another. Thanks for your help."

A pamphlet says: "We thank you for your co-operation and support in the actions to make your area safe for all."

Mr Vlok said that security forces were undergoing even more rigorous training in proper riot control and the use of minimum force including tear-gas and rubber bullets where appropriate.

SOUTH AFRICA

## POLICE GET SWEEPING POWERS IN NEW BILL ON PUBLICATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 May 85 p 3

[Excerpt]

CAPE TOWN — Any police officer may seize any publications or objects which he suspects on reasonable grounds to be undesirable, according to a harsh new Publications Amendment Bill introduced in Parliament.

The police may then hold the goods concerned or "freeze" them where they were found for four working days while submitting them for decision by a publications committee.

This provision is part of a tightened clamp on publications, films and particularly videos. The Amendment Bill also doubles fines for most offences.

The PFP slammed the measure as draconian within minutes of its disclosure and said it would be fiercely opposed in Parliament.

Mr David Dalling, official Opposition spokesman on the media, said the 1974 Publications Act was bad enough, stunting the flow of information and blinkering the public.

"Any police officer will be able to hold entire publishing houses to ransom on the basis of any crank's whim," he said.

The Amendment Bill extends certain Appeal Board powers to committees.

### DISTRIBUTE

Possession of more than one copy of a prohibited publication or object will give rise to a presumption that the possessor planned to distribute it, unless the contrary is proved.

Penalties of up to R20 000 and five years' jail are proposed in the legislation.

The Bill also provides that different conditions may be imposed in respect of different types of films.

It will be possible, for example, to order video films to have more cuts than those already ordered for cinema versions.

People who sell or hire out videos will have to be in possession of the relevant certificates of approval and will have to show police the certificate or certified copies of the certificates on demand.

Members of the public can act as watchdogs on their local video rental outlets.

CSO: 3400/279

20 JUNE 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## PFP OPPOSES CHANGES IN CENSOR ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 85 p 13

[Text]

THE PROGRESSIVE Federal Party says it will strongly oppose the new Publications Amendment Bill, which tightens up censorship on publications and films and will increase penalties.

The Bill also empowers the censorship authorities to order more severe cuts to video movies than to the same movies when screened at cinemas.

Mr David Dalling, opposition spokesman on media affairs, said the 1974 Publications Act was bad enough.

"This draconian amendment makes it infinitely worse."

Reacting to a provision which allows a police officer to seize and hold for 96 hours any publication suspected of being undesirable, Mr Dalling said: "Any police officer will be able to hold entire publishing houses to ransom on the basis of any crank's whim."

Mr Tian van der Merwe, PFP spokesman on home affairs, described the proposed new measures as "a move back to the disastrous Connie Mulder era".

He said the clause allowing seizure of goods on mere uninformed sus-

picion of their being undesirable could spell financial disaster for publishers where an entire edition of a publication could be impounded.

This Bill would impose what he described as "oppressive bureaucratic restrictions".

Another clause of the Bill enables any person who hires a film or video to demand a certificate that the film has been approved by the censorship authorities and containing the age restriction imposed on that film.

Fines in terms of the Publications Act are doubled from R500 to R1 000 for a first offence, or six months.

Some Cape Town video companies have welcomed the new Bill, saying it would be more effective in combating video piracy and the distribution of some soft-porn material.

They said video companies were already required in law to distribute only material which had been approved by the Publications Board.

The new Bill was published in Parliament this week and has yet to be debated.

CSO: 3400/272

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE DOG TRAINING DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Roodepoort - The West Rand police, which nowadays also boast a dog training center, is urgently seeking young German shepherds which can be trained as patrol dogs. The center, which will have to supply the dog needs of police as far as the Vaal triangle and Far West-Transvaal and later the entire Witwatersrand and Soweto, yearly needs 30 dogs to supplant dogs that can no longer work due to old age or other reasons.

Dogs

According to Cpt Danny Keyter, area commander of the dog center in Roodepoort, they are looking for dogs between the ages of 9 months and 2 years. The dogs do not have to be pedigreed, but should resemble a shepherd, however.

Since the beginning of the year patrol dogs are no longer trained by the police dog school in Pretoria only; training centers that are up to par also were established at Roodepoort, Durban and Cape Town.

Breeding station

Although the police have a central breeding station in Pretoria, every area has to seek its own dogs as far as possible.

"We rely heavily on the public to donate dogs to us" says Cpt Keyter, who also used to be a dog trainer himself.

Dogs that after training show extraordinary talents as patrol dogs might be sent to the dog school in Pretoria for special training in ferreting out explosives and marihuana.

Ten years

A patrol dog gives about 10 years of service, after which he can "retire" at the home of his boss.

The training patrol dogs get in South Africa is regarded so highly that already dogs have been trained for the American and Taiwanese police.

People who can help the police with dogs are requested to contact Cpt Keyser at the dog center during the day. Trained instructors will be sent to do the testing.

12855

CSO: 3401/166



SOUTH AFRICA

## POLICE INVESTIGATE RAJBANSI OVER CORRUPTION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 May 85 p 11

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text]

POLICE are to investigate allegations of bribery and corruption against Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the majority National People's Party in the House of Delegates.

This follows months of heated recriminations between the NPP and the opposition Solidarity which has seen members using the Indian forum to term each other liars, rogues and swindlers.

The standard of debate frequently reached the nadir where the Speaker had to issue special appeals to members to respect parliamentary tradition and the dignity of the House.

Earlier this year Mr Rajbansi's NPP blocked Solidarity's attempt to establish a presidential commission of inquiry into allegations made in the House by both sides on such matters as the allocation of trading sites and housing estates and the granting of hauliers' certificates.

Instead the NPP approved a motion which committed it to clean administration and urged members to report instances of skulduggery to the police or the Advocate-General.

Their motion "abhorred" the enrichment of any person

through unlawful or improper means.

There the matter rested until Solidarity's Mr Pat Poovalingham was expelled from the House last week for finally naming the man who has been the target for most of the corruption innuendo: Mr Rajbansi.

In appealing for the Prevention of Corruption Act to be applied without discrimination, Mr Poovalingham said: "It must be applied to politicians who demand and take bribes for the allocation of trading sites, who fiddle around with service-station sites, who make representations in respect of liquor licences for which they collect R40 000 apiece. That is corruption."

Pressed to name this individual, Mr Poovalingham finally burst the bubble and said: "His name is Amichand Rajbansi, who is chairman of the Council of Ministers of this House, who has been taking bribes for the allocation of trading sites."

In the attendant furore he initially offered a conditional apology, then refused to apologise altogether and was barred from the House for the rest of the day's sitting.

Mr Rajbansi has now written to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange,

asking for a thorough investigation of the allegations and demanding that Mr Poovalingham substantiate his claims.

Mr Poovalingham says: "I have evidence which will be made available either to a court of law or to a commission of inquiry. I have documents which have been left with a legal man for safekeeping."

But he does not believe a police inquiry will be sufficient to prove his case.

"While I cast no aspersions on the Minister (Mr Le Grange), it is obvious Mr Rajbansi is addressing his Cabinet colleague. He should be addressing the impartial chairman of a judicial inquiry."

The investigation follows months of claim and counter-claim in which Mr Rajbansi and Mr Poovalingham have been the main protagonists.

In addition to referring the allegations to the police, says Mr Rajbansi, NPP "is also considering asking for a select committee to investigate his (Mr Poovalingham's) conduct".

Mr Rajbansi often says in the House that Mr Poovalingham holds the world record for withdrawing interjections or remarks.

The amazing and continued allegations of nepotism, maladministration, bribery and corruption have haunted the House of Delegates since its inception, starting with allegations that the various parties had attempted to "buy" MPs from opposing parties in an attempt to gain or maintain a majority in the house.

One member was said to have been offered R100 000 on two occasions if he would defect.

The Speaker had his hands

full in controlling members who frequently labelled each other with unparliamentary terms such as "criminal".

On more than one occasion he brought the debate to a shuddering halt and rebuked members for unwarranted personal attacks and warned this was undermining the activities and dignity of the House.

In motivating Solidarity's call for the appointment of a commission, Mr Yunus Moolla noted that "any blind person would correctly conclude that bribery and corruption were rife among the honourable members in this House. The entire House has been put into disrepute."

He added: "The community can ill afford having leaders who engage in corrupt practices, or who blatantly lie. No reform programme in South Africa is going to succeed if the reformers are in fact a bunch of criminals."

In the event, the commission motion was outvoted and the House of Delegates continued to hear vituperative and personal attacks which referred obliquely to obscure and allegedly questionable events.

These ran the gamut from improper use of parliamentary privileges, to the bullying of teachers, to the taking of kick-backs.

Mr Rajbansi is confident he will be cleared in any police investigation and says the important thing to note is that he asked for it in the first place.

Mr Poovalingham's allegations might have caused a fuss in the House but he claims events of "common knowledge are being articulated in the House and people are anxious that there should be a full and searching inquiry".

SOUTH AFRICA

ARMSCOR DEVELOPS NEW GRENADE LAUNCHER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 May 85 p 2

[Article by Stephan Terblanche]

[Text]

THE bush war in South West Africa has led to Armscor's development of a remarkable new grenade launcher.

And, to complement the new 40mm weapon, a similar, smaller calibre single-shot weapon — more suitable for riot control and able to fire rubber bullets, flares and teargas projectiles — has been developed.

Keen interest is already being shown overseas in the two weapons — intended for both South African forces and the foreign market.

The 40mm launcher is the result of SADF experience gained during operations in the past 10 years in relatively thick terrain — such as on the Angolan border.

The launcher comes in six-shot semi-automatic and single-shot versions.

The 37mm riot control weapon, called the Stopper, is single-shot.

In a bush war, foot troops seldom engage the enemy at ranges of more than 200 or 300m. Often the vegetation prevents firing at ranges of more than 100m.

The 40mm grenade launcher has been designed to cover the blind spot between the maximum range of hand-thrown grenades and the minimum range of mortars.

At present SA uses the single-shot US M79 grenade launcher. It is hoped that the new six-shot South African launcher will eventually replace the M79, a weapon which, according to experts, proved itself in Vietnam.

The six-shot version can fire more than one round per second.

Another advanced feature of both the single-shot and six-shot 40mm launcher is the locally designed occluded eye gunsight (OEG).

The sight, allowing for fast and accurate aiming, allows the user to use the weapon with both eyes open.

While one eye watches the target, the other lines up a red light in the form of a vertical line against a black background which corresponds at 200m with a human silhouette of average height.

● It is expected that Armscor will announce further arms developments soon.

CSO: 3400/266

SOUTH AFRICA

NAVY MARINES GUARD CAPRIVI STRIP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 85 p 12

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A YOUNG South African who joins the Navy today to "see the sea" stands a very good chance instead of getting his "sea legs" on the Zambesi River.

For many years the South African Navy has been jokingly dubbed by soldiers and airmen the "soft option" for National Servicemen.

But this image is changing fast thanks largely to the establishment of the Navy's Marine Corps — a unit which, in its six years of existence, has shown the rest of the SA Defence Force that it is as tough, and sometimes tougher, than the rest.

More than that the Marines, manning among other bases the Defence Force's closest base to the cut line — the no man's land between South Africa and Black Africa — are showing the world how multi-racialism can work in military action.

The Marines, mainly National Servicemen, are made up of conscripted White servicemen and volunteer Indian and Coloured servicemen.

They do their border duty at the Wenela Base, in the far north eastern Caprivi Strip, virtually

within a stones throw of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

At one time Wenela was a Witwatersrand Native Labour Association recruiting base, then a police and now a military base. It is situated on the banks of the Zambesi and only a few hundred metres from the Zambian shoreline.

The marines who man it work and spend much of their time deep underground.

Commanding them is a small hardcore of professional Marine soldier-sailors. They are a group dedicated to making the SA Marines as tough and combat-effective as the famous US Marines.

Travelling to the base from Katima Mulilo it is a strange experience arriving at the base with its title of 111 Harbour Protection Unit — when the nearest real harbour is many hundreds of kilometres away.

The Marines took over the post in 1980/81, after arriving in the operational area to take responsibility for the protection of an even less harbour-like base, the military base camp at Oshakati, in Ovamboland.

From Wenela, the Marines are responsible for the security of a considerable area.

They operate on land in special military vehicles and on foot, but their pride are the river patrol boats.

Attached to them is a small divers supports group.

The Vredenburg patrol boat is an adapted fishing trawler of a design peculiar to Vredenburg on the South Western Cape coast. It is a flatbottomed workhorse with inboard power. She is tubby, seaworthy and stable and is armed to the teeth for patrol work.

On patrol she tows mainly outboard powered, inflatable boats which can be manned within seconds, to career off at high speed to the bank carrying heavily armed marines.

The new pool is among the entrances to bunkers where the biggest problem before taking to the water is water scorpions.

Often the Marine operate with Bushmen trackers, setting out on patrol in the dead of night after reports of Swapo crossings or poacher activity.

The Marines at Wenela are at times operationally ready manned by tough young soldier-sailors who

claim that the "basics" they have been through at training camp are tougher than even those of the regular "PBI" as they jokingly call them — the "poor bloody infantry."

They emerge from their border duty well equipped to do genuine harbour protection work and are skilled in unarmed combat, diving techniques and counter insurgency operations.

There is not a sign of drought in the Caprivi at present. The Zambesi is now flowing with more water than anybody can use.

Swapo hazards have so far been few and far between — with the Caprivi Blacks not only traditionally sedentary people, but also not overly fond of the Ovambos, who make up the backbone of Swapo.

But hazards there definitely are — like boating between herds of uneasy elephant or hippo; skirting crocodiles; or in serving as a valuable backup to nature conservation authorities in their own, ongoing, battle against triggerhappy poachers.

The camp's first Southern Cross sponsored swimming pool was erected outside the em-battlements, only to be wrecked by elephants.

SOUTH AFRICA

NUCLEAR ENERGY SCIENTIST VOICES PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENTS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The author is a prominent scientist with the Nuclear Energy Corporation. He was born in South-west and matriculated in Windhoek. In 1958 he received a PhD in Astrophysics from the University of Basel and was a researcher at several scientific institutions in Germany for years. In 1971 he returned to South Africa where he has been on the Nuclear Energy Corporation since. Dr. Helm is a student of politics and a critic of German history.

Forty years ago, in May 1945, World War II ended in a crushing defeat for what was at that time the German Reich. The victors took great care that Germany did not rise again by deciding on a partition and mutilation of that country's territory. After that a calculated plan was put into operation that systematically dismantled the German national self-respect.

The power development, or better, power explosion, of Germany and the European allies it rallied to its side in the world war evoked terror in its enemies, which in due course turned into hatred.

Hatred

After the war this hatred was expressed first in the manner of proceeding against the conquered enemy. The Bolsheviks and their Western allies committed unmentionable atrocities and cruelties against defenseless refugees, captured soldiers, the Wlassow army and the Don Cossacks.

However, plans were hatched of a more far-reaching nature to render Germany and the German people powerless.

Enemies

Nathan Kaufman, a prominent New York lawyer, drafted a plan in 1914 which would have the Germans sterilized in such a manner, that after three generations they would disappear from the earth. Henry Morgenthau, American finance minister, in turn offered a plan that would turn Germany into an agricultural country, which would have resulted in a drawn-out, but certain starvation of

of the Germans. These plans finally gave way to other considerations which had as underlying principle that a slaughtered milk cow cannot give milk.

For the idea had taken hold in these circles that the German with his work ethic concept could be used more profitably if his hereditary will to achieve and capacity to produce were harnessed to assure his enemies an easier existence. That is how the Marshall plan, which replaced the primitive and uneconomical Kaufman-Morgenthau plans, came into being.

#### Problem

The problem for the victors was to organize the German capacity for achievement in such a way, that its development would not again form a power center that could extend beyond their control.

#### Partition

The first step had already been made in Yalta and Potsdam, where to a mutilation and partition of the German Reich was decided. East Prussia and the territory east of the Oder had been hauled in by Russia and Poland, and Sudetenland by the Czechs. The remainder was divided in a Russian territory, between the Oder and the Elbe; a French-Anglo-American territory west of the Elbe; and Austria. All these territories have been subjected to plunder. Twelve million Germans have been driven out of the East to West Germany, which caused a terrible population pressure forcing West Germany with its poor base of raw materials to high grade industrialization. This obliged German industry to export on a grand scale, thereby intertwining that country's industry with those of other countries to such a degree, that complete control over the German industry finally has become a fait accompli.

Another long-term measure was to make the imprisonment in two ways pleasurable for the German. In the first place, the vanquished had to be convinced that he owed his place under the sun only to the magnanimity of his victors, without his really deserving it. This has been accomplished by continually repeating the lie of German responsibility for the origin of the war and by the propaganda concerning asserted atrocities, such as the gas chambers. As a result of this, the German has lost his belief in his own integrity and dignity in the years after the war.

#### Occupiers

The second measure was to see to it that the mass media continually conveyed the desires of the occupying forces to the Germans in all three German-speaking territories in such a way, that those desires actually had to be viewed by Germany itself as progress and re-education. This has led to misdirection, intimidation and a submissive government.

The personnel for all these operations was easy to come by. The Russians had installed their governors in Pankow. Not only did the Anglo-Americans bring together a host of immigrants and German-speaking terror propagandists from abroad, they also locally employed a legion of traitors.

## Shock therapy

For instance: the first Federal chancellor was a separatist who after the first World War worked hard to annex the Rhineland to France. Another, who previously had been mayor of West Berlin, became chancellor under a pseudonym, because he had been on the investigation list in the days of the Weimar Republic for being suspected of the murder of a storm trooper. And so one could continue ad infinitum, which only proves that the occupiers did not select their personnel according to their German virtue or even just their usefulness, but according to their susceptibility to extortion.

These were the long-term measures. The short-term ones were a kind of shock therapy, meant for the kind of German who adapts with difficulty. In the first place a twelve year long general fasting-cure had been applied, from which were exempted only those who had proven their usefulness. Secondly, through the Nuremberg trials of German war leaders, the Germans had to be convinced of how revoltingly bad Germans really were--especially when they had lost a war. Rudolph Hess is the last testimony to this kind of sadism, which up til this day has been committed and still is being committed against the entire German people.

## Plunder

In Austria the occupying forces left relatively soon after a treaty was concluded that guaranteed the neutrality of Austria and its renunciation of any reunion with the rest of Germany.

At the beginning of the 50's it already was clear that the expectations regarding West German capacity to achieve had been surpassed greatly and therefore the plunder compared to that in East Germany had been relatively short. The ghost of an economically-resurrected conquered country began to make its appearance on the horizon of the victors.

## Danger

The Korean war has lent a measure of credibility to the deterioration of the relationship between the western allies and their former ally, the Soviet Union. Thus it was possible to start with a controlled rearmament of West Germany by referring to a Russian danger, which at the same time made West Germany a client of American weaponry.

Logically, equally controlled rearmament of East Germany followed, which tied that country even closer to Russia.

[To be continued]

12855

CSO: 3401/166



SOUTH AFRICA

QOBOZA DEPLORES INCREASING POLARIZATION

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 5 May 85 p 5

["Percy's Itch" column by Percy Qoboza]

[Text]

I AGREE entirely with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha that there are a lot of black leaders the Government can negotiate with.

Where we differ on is WHO the real leaders are. He also has the habit of placing people into compartments which seem to suit his political grammar.

Thus, in his opinion, there are radical black leaders and there are moderate black leaders. If you conform to the norms of apartheid and give to its every boogie woo-gie, then you are moderate — and the Government can accommodate you.

But the moment you don't conform and work towards changing the political order — even peacefully, like organisations such as the UDF and Azapo do — then you are radical.

If the UDF and Azapo are radical, then heaven help us when the real radicals hit town. The fact is that we are going through an escalating crisis in this country.

The unrest is spreading like a veld fire and leaving death, destruction and misery in its trail.

Mr Botha's so-called moderate leaders are helpless to make any impact at all in trying to bring about an end to the bloody carnage.

They have not done so because their communities do not listen to them. They have no credibility to boast about.

The Government knows that. So do community councillors and homeland leaders.

But the Government refuses to acknowledge this. The very people who should be extinguishing the fires are being picked up and imprisoned without trial. This does not defuse the situation, as experience must surely have told them.

It merely infuriates the communities and causes untold bitterness.

I have consistently pleaded with them that the surest way towards lasting peace is to speak to the legitimate voices of SA. Release Nelson Mandela and his colleagues, without imposing ponderous preconditions; allow Oliver Tambo and all those exiles back into the country unconditionally.

Unban the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress and allow free political interchange.

Anybody who thinks meaningful negotiations can go on without the input of these people and groups is doing through a revolution.

Just how many times must we say this before it makes

an impression on the Government? How many lives and property must be senselessly destroyed before it makes an impression?

The price we have to pay is becoming more and more prohibitive. And so are our options. It is often said that there is a desire for a new dispensation.

But this is not backed by meaningful deeds.

The life of this Parliament's session is drawing to a punishing end and nothing but peripheral meaningless gestures — such as the repeal of Section 16 of the Immorality Act — have given any shade of things to come.

The dispensation the Government is talking about is not the dispensation that has satisfied all our expectations. It is a dispensation that clearly seems to be saying that we must change — but only within the perimeters of apartheid.

That cannot be serious political change. It is cosmetic — and self-defeating — white-washing of a large, ugly black wall.

Like most concerned South Africans, I can only go down on my knees and pray that our present escalating polarisation will not lead to the day when even saying good morning to each other will be a prohibitive exercise.

CSO: 3400/281

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLICE GRADUATION--More than 100 municipal policemen graduated from the Tladi Training College yesterday in what the Mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kunene, described as "the proudest moment for Soweto". The passing out parade at Orlando Stadium was attended by about 300 primary school children and about 50 dignitaries from the Department of Co-operation and Development and the South African Police. Four of the policemen who will work for six black local authorities in the Transvaal received trophies for their outstanding performances during the 12-week training course. Constable Edward Maluleke of the Diepmeadow Council was awarded a trophy for shooting, Constable Maxwell Serunu of the Soweto Council for conscientiousness, Constable Benjamin Sekgalo of Kagiso Council for leadership and Constable Enos Chipane of Atteridgeville Council for academic performance. Mr Kunene said the policemen "would look after the interests of the townships as a whole. It is a challenge to the world to see that in South Africa, we are progressing". The 117 policemen are attached to the councils of Soweto, Alexandra, Kagiso, Atteridgeville, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 May 85 p 4]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS FOR 1988--PARLIAMENT--All municipal general elections had been postponed until 1988, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced in the House of Delegates yesterday. Mr Heunis said a misunderstanding had arisen over a recommendation by the Co-ordinating Council on Local Government in March this year that municipal general elections be held in certain provinces in 1985 and 1986. This contradicted an announcement made by him in November last year that no elections were to be held until 1988. The recommendation of the co-ordinating council had been misinterpreted in certain quarters as a decision of the Government. To remove any further misunderstanding he wished to re-affirm that the Government had decided that no municipal general elections would be held until 1988. Thereafter, all general elections for local government bodies in a particular province would be held on the same day. The term of office of all councillors would be five years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 May 85 p 5]

CROSSROADS RESIDENTS BREAK AWAY--A LARGE GROUP OF Crossroads residents have broken away from their leader--claiming corruption, threats and violence were used to make them move to Khayalitsha. The group, who represent 85 families, are part of at least 20 000 people who have so far spurned the Government's offer of 18-month residence permits in exchange for a signed promise to move to Kayalitsha. Spokesmen for the group told City Press their leader, Sisa

Nyandeni, had signed an agreement to move without consulting the community. They also claim Mr Nyandeni is demanding R17 for each 18-month permit. "Squatters", many of whom are out of work, are struggling to get the money, and some have sold their possessions to pay Mr Nyandeni for their permits. [Moir Levy] [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 5 May 85 p 5]

CLAN FIGHTING--KWAZULU Justice Minister Jeffrey Mtetwa this week appealed to the Mandlakayise and Mdlangaswa clans in Umzumbi on the Natal south coast to stop fighting. The dispute is over who should rightfully succeed the tribal chieftainship vacated in 1982. A new chief for the area will be appointed by his government, said Mr Mtetwa. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 5 May 85 p 5]

ZITHOBENI TOWNSHIP GETS GO-AHEAD--CAPE TOWN--Restrictions on the development of Zithobeni Township at Bronkhorstspuit have been removed, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday. It had been decided that the township would be given 99-year leasehold, he said. The decision came after "well-motivated representations" from the East Rand Urban Councils Association, the Black Advisory Committee of Zithobeni, and the Bronkhorstspuit Municipality. The township would be allowed to develop fully within its existing boundaries. Dr Viljoen announced too that a former Administrator of the Orange Free State and serving member of the President's Council, Mr D M Grewar, would be appointed Commissioner General for the South Sotho national unit from July 1 this year. His offices would be in QwaQwa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 85 p 5]

FOREIGN JOB-SEEKERS EXPELLED--TRANSKEI IS the land of milk and honey for Ghanaian and Nigerian "tourists" seeking jobs--but now the territory's authorities have declared that the visitors are overstaying their welcome. Interior Department spokesman told City Press many of the "tourists" came to the Transkei with one-way tickets and then flooded the job market. "They come here pretending to be tourists." [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 28 Apr 85 p 3]

TRADESMEN, UNIONS TO LINK--THE time has come for black businessmen to create a workable structure of operation with trade unions and black political organisations, the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce (Soutacoc) resolved at its 15th annual general meeting held this week. This move, although long overdue, was agreed upon by more than 200 delegates who attended the two-day conference held at a leading hotel in Johannesburg. Delegates felt there was a "buffer zone" between them and other organisations, particularly those of a political nature, who it seems have not yet realised the role played by the black businessmen "in the struggle". "There is no doubt that the black businessmen is playing a very important part in the struggle for the liberation of the black man in this country, and as soon as all other parties involved realise this, the better it will be for all of us," president of Soutacoc Mr Philip Ramakobya said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 May 85 p 6]

ZULUS ARE BIGGEST TRIBE--JOHANNESBURG--The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, says the 1985 census indicates blacks make up the biggest population group with 18,9 million. The number of blacks could be expected to increase to 113 million by the year 2050. The

biggest single group now was the Zulu nation which stood at 6,6 million. "There are at present 4,9 million whites in South Africa, 2,9 million coloureds and 905 thousand Asians," Mr Badenhorst said. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 May 85 p 4]

SAPPI PAPER SYSTEM--A LOCALLY-developed pulp bleaching system used by Sappi at its Ngodwana pulp and paper mill has just been sold to three major Japanese pulp-paper concerns. Most of the technology at the Eastern Transvaal mill--claimed by Sappi to be the most modern in the world--is imported. But Sapoxal, an oxidised bleaching system, was developed by Sappi in conjunction with the manufacturers, Kamyr, and a French company, Air Liquide. The Sapoxal system is used to bleach pulp and removes resins and waste in the process. Waste is reduced and it is particularly useful to inland mills who otherwise dispose of waste by an expensive chemical method. The new process, first used by Sappi in 1970, also cuts back on energy and water consumption. In the past 15 months, six licences for the Sapoxal system have been sold. The cost of the equipment is believed to be around R5m. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 May 85 p 1]

TASTIC FACES BOYCOTT--THE Western and Eastern Cape traders' associations have threatened to boycott Tastic Rice in response to moves to have the import duty on rice increased by between 270% and 400%. Tastic is South Africa's largest rice company. The threat follows the publication in the Government Gazette of April 26 of an application for the increases by S Wainstein & Co, marketers of Tastic and Aunt Caroline rice. The increases vary from 6c to 22c and from 4c to 20c for various types of rice. If accepted, they will cost consumers millions and push up the cost of rice by 20c a kilogram. In response to the boycott threat, S Kaplan of S Wainstein & Co denied the application was an attempt to monopolise the market and assured the WCTA that "a successful application will not result in a price increase". [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 May 85 p 1]

TECHNISA ESTABLISHED--TECHNICAL colleges increased their enrolment between 1980 and 1984 by more than 40%. The number of students is now more than 30 000. More than 110 000 subject entries were handled by technical colleges for national examinations. This figure does not include entries by candidates writing professional institute and internal examinations. If students catered for by the other three major education departments are included the figures would be greatly increased, says the Association of Technical Colleges. In spite of the large number of communities served by technical colleges, many prospective students do not have immediate access to them. To help them the Technical College of South Africa was established. Popularly known as Technisa, the college offers a wide range of correspondence courses. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 12 May 85 p 9]

REMOTE COMPUTER CENTER--NBS has signed a R6-million contract with Sperry to establish a remote computer centre in the Western Cape and to upgrade its main computer centre near Durban. Malcolm Mitchell, administrative director of NBS, says the move will enable the society to take advantage of new marketing opportunities in draft legislation to be placed before Parliament. "Our facilities are being enhanced to allow us to meet the challenge of competing with other

financial institutions," Mr Mitchell said. Sperry's marketing manager, Owen Heckrath, said the deal would see NBS gain a financial computing systems equivalent to the most advanced in the world. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 May 85 p 1]

PRIVATE AIRLINES--PRIVATE airlines will be allowed to operate regular services between SA and neighbouring states, Minister of Transport Services Hendrik Schoeman says. SAA will remain the only carrier on overseas routes. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 May 85 p 1]

FOUNDRY INDUSTRY RECOVERY--THE hard-hit foundry industry is expected to recover next year. According to Slabbert Basson Associates (SBA), a Pretoria-based industrial market research consultancy, the industry will be well on the road to recovery by 1986 with 5% real growth and continued improvement through to 1989. SBA MD Henk Basson said: "Capacity utilisation is running at about 55% to 60%. But, with the engineering industry starting to show signs of bottoming out at the latest by the end of 1985, the capacity utilisation in foundries should be 80% to 85% by 1989." SA Foundry Association chairman Tubby Boynton-Lee said the 5% real growth rate expected by SBA was an average figure. At the moment the foundry industry was still suffering, he said. "South African foundries are really battling, with capacity utilisation running at 50% to 60%." Boynton-Lee agreed with the SBA that the annual turnover in the foundry industry was now R670m. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 May 85 p 7]

NATAL-KWAZULU LINK SUGGESTED--PARLIAMENT--The chairman of the Indian Council of Ministers, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has called for a political link between Natal and KwaZulu. Speaking in the House of Delegates in the Co-operation and Development Vote, Mr Rajbansi said Natal could show South Africa the way to unity. The Buthelezi Commission report and the Lombard plan could be used as a basis for a separate deal for Natal, he said. Replying in the debate, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said that several parts of the Buthelezi Commission report merited further study and could form a useful basis for consultation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 May 85 p 4]

PFP QUESTIONS NATION'S CRITICS--HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY--Critics of South Africa should say clearly what system of government they want to replace apartheid with once it was abolished, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) said. Speaking in the committee stage of the Own Affairs Budget Vote, he said he objected to the "punitive" legislation on disinvestment now before the United States Senate. "Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Africa, had said he supported the legislation because he wanted his "value standards" applied in this country. "What are his value standards?" asked Mr Schwarz. "The issue is not whether you're for or against apartheid, but how in fact you want to do away with apartheid--by reform, or by revolution." Revolutionary change in South Africa would not mean the introduction of a democratic system. It would in fact bring an autocratic form of government, or extreme socialism, he said. "Who do they really want to punish with this measure? Is it the Government? Is it the people of South Africa? Or don't they care? I believe it's the last." Mr Schwarz said disinvestment had become a "local political issue" in the US and that while the "ordinary decent American" was being carried along on an "emotional wave against apartheid," no-one was pausing to consider the real issues. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 85 p 4]

20 JUNE 1985

TANZANIA

## CCM, CPSU TO STRENGTHEN TIES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

CHAMA Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) will continue to strengthen relations between them and support the liberation movements in Southern Africa, *Shihata* has reported.

This was reiterated yesterday at a joint meeting between the two at the Party Sub-Head Office in Dar es Salaam. The two Parties also up-held the need to fight for social development of the two peoples in the directions of the Parties.

The delegation of the Communist Party, which is in the country at the invitation of CCM, commended the Party Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, for the invitation which they described as important to them because the delegation had been able to see and learn various activities of the CCM.

Speaking at the meeting, Ndugu Kawawa said CCM members and the people understood very well the CPSU stand and the

Soviet people's efforts to bring about peace in the world.

He commended the Soviet leader, Ndugu Mikhail Gorbachev, for his stand and his efforts to reach an agreement with the United States of America on the reduction of nuclear weapons in the world.

The Party Secretary-General said Tanzania supported the efforts and that it would assist where possible in bringing about peace in the world.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Ndugu B. Nikolsky, extended an invitation to CCM to visit USSR to study how the Communist Party operates.

The CPSU also presented to the CCM Secretary General a special message from the Executive Committee of the CPSU being part of the efforts to strengthen relations between the two Parties, especially on exchanging ideas and experience.

CSO: 3400/260

TANZANIA

## NYERERE TO PROVIDE REAR BASE IF FRELIMO GOVERNMENT FAILS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Chama Cha Mapinduzi Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere declared yesterday that Tanzania would provide the rear base for a fresh war to liberate Mozambique and South Africa if the Pretoria regime's manoeuvres to overthrow the Frelimo Government in Maputo succeeded.

Mwalimu told district Party chairmen and secretaries attending a special course at the Kivukoni CCM Ideological College in Dar es Salaam that Tanzania would not sit back and watch South Africa topple the Mozambican Government.

"Mozambican President Samora will return to Nachingwea (Southern Tanzania) and the liberation war will start afresh", Mwalimu declared.

He said this time the onslaught would thoroughly involve Frelimo and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and sweep right through to Cape Town.

"We want our enemies, especially apartheid South Africa to understand this; we won't allow the Frelimo Government in Mozambique to be overthrown", Mwalimu stressed.

He told the district Party leaders that South Africa's main objective was to overthrow the Frelimo and MPLA governments in Mozambique and Angola. The boer regime was using the MNR and UNITA bandit groups to achieve this, he explained.

He said although the UNITA group was mainly African, it would not succeed to overthrow the MPLA Government in Angola. "I am sure they will fail".

The Party Chairman pointed out that the situation was dif-

ferent in Mozambique where the MNR bandits were predominantly Portuguese. Even if they succeeded to topple the Government they could not form a new one to replace it, he affirmed.

"They are Portuguese. They can not govern Mozambique — they won't be accepted", Mwalimu said. It was for this reason, he explained, that South Africa was exerting sustained pressure on the Frelimo Government to make it succumb.

Mwalimu who is also Chairman of the Frontline states, said South African aggression had weakened Mozambique more compared to Angola.

He reiterated, however, that the non-aggression pact signed at Nkomati last year between Maputo and Pretoria was a non-starter. "Even Mozambique admits that there is no hope for Nkomati", Mwalimu said.

He told the Party leaders that what was required was for Frelimo to intensify the war against MNR bandits and confront South African aggression.

Mwalimu was responding to observations by the course participants who wanted to know his views on the future of Mozambique and the Frontline states following the failure of Nkomati.

Answering another question, the Chairman said Tanzania would not suppress both internal and external criticism of its policies because this enabled the people to distinguish false allegations.

Mwalimu said some of the things written in international magazines or said about the country and its leaders were un-



palatable but "we have to tolerate this...it would give us more problems if we suppressed criticism", he explained.

He said allowing critics freedom of expression gave them a platform from which they would be judged by the people. "Some of them have reputation, but this could be false reputation....we should give them the chance to prove their worth", he said.

He cited the "What they say about us" column carried by the *Daily News* which, he explained, informed Tanzanians how external critics regarded them.

He said this was important because some of the allegations were made by reputable persons. He gave an example of an American journalist who wrote a series of critical articles against Tanzania and was later appointed to the US Permanent Mission in the United Nations.

This was criticism by a super power, he said. "You can't be abused by a super power for nothing; it means you are important".

The course participants wanted to know what the Party and Government was doing to control importation of international magazines that criticised national leaders.

They cited the March and last month's issue of Africa Events which, they said, carried misleading and scandalous articles on Party and government leaders.

The district leaders also recalled a recent visit of former cabinet minister Abdulrahman Babu, during which he allegedly gave misleading lectures at various institutions of higher learning.

TANZANIA

## NYERERE HOPES SEPARATION OF POWERS WILL BE TEMPORARY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

PARTY Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, yesterday suggested that the separation of Party and government powers at the national level due to take effect after the October general elections should be temporary.

Mwalimu, who is stepping down as President but retains the Party Chairmanship, said the arrangement should not go beyond 1987 when the next Party general elections will be held.

He told district Party leaders at Kivukoni CCM Ideological College in Dar es Salaam that adoption of the new system in which the presidency and Party chairmanship are held by separate personalities, might cause problems in future.

Explaining that his succession as President was not proving easy, Mwalimu said the situation would be even more difficult when the nation has to arrange for the succession of President and Party Chairman.

He pointed out further that separation of the two positions demanded that the occupants went along together. "If they are at logger heads, you are in deep trouble....This is not the area where you separate powers; they must be under one cap", he said.

Mwalimu was reacting to a question by the district leaders, who wanted him to clarify on the separation of powers at the national level, especially after he steps down as President this year.

The Party chairman said there was reason to separate the powers this year because he was stepping down from the presidency while

his term as Party Chairman expires in 1987.

His presence as chairman for two years was also desirable to ensure smooth transition, he added.

"We have good reasons to separate the powers this year but it is not advisable to continue with this arrangement for long because it will land us in problems", he stressed.

Mwalimu told the district Party leaders that the separation of powers later this year would not affect the status of President or Party Chairman.

The new President, who would not be Party Chairman as well, will have all the powers given him by the Constitution while the Party Chairman would effectively uphold CCM ideals.

He said the constitutional amendments passed last year left the powers of the President virtually intact. Under the amendments, the President will pick the Cabinet in consultation with the Prime Minister.

"The President is still executive and since he appoints the Prime Minister, he will have an upper hand. It will be one of my duties as Party Chairman to ensure that the (new) President is seen to be one", he said.

He assured Tanzanians that there were many possible candidates for the presidency. "There are many candidates, but we can't take them all; we have to pick one".

Meanwhile, Mwalimu said the liberalisation of imports announced last year would be

reviewed to restrict the concession to legal foreign exchange earners.

He said allowing the relaxation to continue under the same terms amounted to sanctioning unlawful practice. The Government last year allowed people with foreign exchange to import consumer goods without having to explain how they obtained the exchange.

Mwalimu explained yesterday that the objective of this arrangement was to entice individuals who might have siphoned hard currency out of the country to plough it back.

"If one can't explain how he obtained the foreign exchange, he must have got it unlawfully....to allow the system to continue is to legalise illegal business", he pointed out.

He said to have any meaning, the relaxation should have lasted for only six months. "We had reason to allow it but we don't have one to continue with it", he stressed.

The Party Chairman expressed fears that some of the money used to import commodities may have been obtained from illegal changing of money and smuggling of government trophy.

He said the Government would encourage initiative exporters who introduced non-traditional exports to the international market by allowing them to spend part of the earnings to import commodities for sale.

Mwalimu said the Government would also review relaxation of import restrictions on pick-ups for similar reasons. He said

although some importers followed the laid down conditions, the vehicles utilized foreign exchange.

"It is not the question of not having to use national reserves directly....the vehicles utilize these reserves in terms of fuel, spare parts and so on", he explained.

The district leaders had asked the Party Chairman to comment on the impact of the liberalization of imports on socialist construction. They also observed that acceptance of International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditions enhanced capitalism.

Mwalimu told the leaders that measures taken by the Government to improve the economy were not those demanded by the IMF. He cited removal of subsidies and reduction of public spending.

The Party Chairman said such measures had to be taken whether they were demanded by the IMF or not. "There are things which governments must do with or without the IMF", he explained.

He reiterated that the major difference between Tanzania and the IMF was not the demands advanced by the financial organisation but the extent to which those demands should be stretched.

"We can't be oblivious of the suffering that our people have been subjected to....we can not afford to load the last straw that will break the camel's back", he said.

TANZANIA

FRG PLEDGES AID FOR TRANSPORT, INDUSTRY, ENGINEERING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) will give Tanzania a 28.4m/- (five million deutsch mark) loan to finance small scale enterprises in the public and private sectors.

The pledge was made yesterday by the visiting FRG Minister for Economic Co-operation, Mr. Jurgen Warnke, during official talks with his host, Finance Minister Cleopa Msuya, at the Treasury in Dar es Salaam.

Briefing reporters after the talks, the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Abdi Mshangama, said that the loan would be made available to businessmen in the private and public sector for importation of raw materials.

He said the Minister also said that his Government would finance an electrification project for tea estates in Iringa Region, using power from the Kidatu hydro-electric power station.

He said the FRG would also finance a fishery project in Zanzibar, Ndugu Mshangama, however, did not give details.

He said during the one-hour talks, Mr. Warnke pledged his country's continued support in the development of the agricultural sector, especially in the rehabilitation of the sisal industry, in Tanzania.

Other sectors which will continue to be aided by the FRG government included education, transport, industry, engineering and rural water schemes.

Last Thursday, President Nyerere inaugurated the 110m/- FRG-financed rural water scheme at Kwamatuku in Handeni District designed to provide clean

water to 180,000 villagers.

During the talks, the Tanzanian delegation, which was led by Ndugu Msuya, included Deputy Minister Arcado Ntagazwa, Ndugu Mshangama, Director of External Finance T. Kibwana, and Tanzania's Ambassador to the FRG, Ndugu Hassan Diria.

The FRG delegation, led by Mr. Warnke, included the Director of the Africa Department in the Ministry of Economic Co-operation, Dr. Anton Zahn, personal assistant to the Minister, Dr. Baldus, and the FRG Ambassador to Tanzania, Mrs Christel Steffler.

Today, the visiting Minister leaves Dar es Salaam for a two-day visit of Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions to inspect German-aided projects.

Meanwhile, Tanzania has said that the visit of Mr. Warnke is yet another initiative aimed at strengthening the warm and close relations existing between the two countries.

At a dinner he hosted in honour of the visiting Minister, Ndugu Msuya said that Mr Warnke's visit to Tanzania and this part of the continent of Africa was taking place at a time when the continent was facing numerous development challenges.

He said currently, a number of West and North African countries were facing serious famine and starvation, adding that that scores of other countries were suffering from declining agricultural production, population explosion, balance of payments deficit and debt burden.

He told the visiting Minister that in southern Africa some countries were faced with externally engineered subversion which denied them peace and stability they required to deal with the development of their peoples.

Ndugu Msuya said he was encouraged by the FRG pledge to sup-

port the Fund for sub-Sahara African Development promoted by the World Bank.

He paid glowing tribute to the FRG financial and material assistance extended to Tanzania in agriculture, transport, engineering, energy, education and other social amenities such as water schemes.

"These basic infrastructural developments are made possible by concessionary credits, grants and technical assistance. We thank your government for this contribution," Ndugu Msuya said.

CSO: 3400/258

TANZANIA

## HAMAD URGES REPAIR OF TPDF MOTOR VEHICLES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, has directed the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) to take immediate steps to revive motor vehicles grounded in TPDF camps.

Speaking at a ceremony to present CCM cards to 479 new Party members of Kunduchi CCM branch yesterday, Ndugu Hamad said the move would help to arrest the transport problems in the Army, *Shihata* reported.

He said it was discouraging to observe that a considerable number of motor vehicles were grounded in many camps while the Army had skilled technicians to revive them.

The Chief Minister told the officers and men to improve workshops in the Army and utilise their knowledge to revive motor vehicles. He also urged professional technicians to train drivers so that they could do minor repairs on vehicles they drove.

He said the Army was part of the community and as such should link its development activities with those of civilians for building national unity.

Ndugu Hamad, who is also member of the Party Central Committee, said in linking the army activities with those civilians, TPDF was expected to give assistance to the people's efforts towards economic reconstruction.

He cited the example of the Army's assistance to salvage cotton in Shinyanga Region

which, he said, was in danger of getting spoilt for lack of storage facilities.

In their message to the Chief Minister, the new CCM members condemned malpractices of all forms and promised to play their role in fighting economic sabotage, negligence and other forms of irresponsibilities.

They presented the Chief Minister with 10,540/- for the construction of the Party Headquarters in Dodoma.

The ceremony was also attended by the Minister for Defence and National Service, Brigadier Muhidin Kimaroyo, the Chief of Political Education in the Army, Brigadier Abdallah Said Natepe, and the Chief of Defence Forces Lt. General David Msuguri.

Earlier, Ndugu Hamad laid the foundation stone for a health centre to be built on self-help basis at Kojani Island, Pemba North.

He told more than 3,000 people who turned up for the ceremony to continue with the spirit of co-operation which, he said, was vital for economic and social progress.

Ndugu Hamad said construction of the hospital was proof of what a community could achieve if its people were united and worked together.

He appealed to Tanzanians to consolidate the Union to attain progress.

A total of 50,000/- was raised in cash and pledges towards the construction of the health centre which will solely be financed by the villagers themselves.

TANZANIA

## TRANSPORTATION ISSUES WITH MALAWI DISCUSSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

**HAULAGE** of Malawian cargo, stranded at the TAZARA Station in Mbeya for the last 17 days, is to resume in the middle of next month, it was learnt in Mbeya yesterday.

The date was agreed in Mbeya at the weekend by officials from Tanzania and Malawi during a meeting called to discuss, among other things, measures to be taken to re-open the emergency northern route between the two countries following the washing away by floods of the Ibanda Bridge on the Kiwira River early this month.

The Principal Secretary in the Malawian Ministry of Transport and Communications, Mr. Stallard Mpata, said about 4,000 tonnes of Malawian cargo are stranded at Mbeya's TAZARA Station alone, *Shihata* reported.

Haulage of the Malawian cargo will resume after the renovation of the Ipyana Bridge on the 16-kilometre alternative road leading to the Malawian-Tanzanian border along River Songwe.

It has been agreed that Malawi should carry out gravelling work on the road to make it passable, repair minor bridges on the Ipyana-Songwe stretch and carry out piling for the Ipyana Bridge pier.

The delegates agreed to introduce a one-way traffic movement system between Kyela and Kaporo Customs posts.

It was also agreed that improvement be made on security of the two major bridges across Kiwira and Songwe rivers by posting uniformed guards at the bridges.

To enforce maximum load limitations on the route, weigh bridges should be installed at strategic points at the Customs posts to educate shippers and transporters weight restrictions and penalties for non-compliers, they agreed.

The Malawi delegation spoke of Malawi intention to operate shuttle

services between Mbeya and Chirumba Port to facilitate the operation. A co-ordinator from Malawi will be stationed at Mbeya.

The meeting noted on the need to re-open the Ibanda-Songwe section as soon as possible by reconstructing the washed away bridge.

Engineers of both sides have been instructed to work out costs of replacing the Ibanda Bridge on River Kiwira through joint efforts of the two countries to finance the reconstruction work.

The two sides instructed the two countries' national airlines to explore the possibility of introducing flights between Lilongwe/Kalonga and Mbeya/Dar es Salaam to facilitate follow up of goods movements along the road.

It was also agreed that reciprocal bus services between the two countries be encouraged between Mbeya and Mzuzu.

The Tanzanian delegation included the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Works, Ndugu Odira Ongara, chief delegate and chairman of the joint meeting; Ndugu Paul Cholobi, Director of Operations in the Tanzania Harbours Authority; Ndugu Francis Mtema, Acting Director of Roads (Ministry of Communications and Works); Ndugu Humphrey Urio, Senior Engineer Design in the Ministry; Ndugu Willy Lyatuu, Planning Engineer in the Ministry; and Ndugu Meshack Mkumbwa, the Mbeya Regional Development Director.

The Malawian delegation included the Transport and Communications Principal Secretary, Stallard Mpata as chief delegate; the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Supplies, Charles Clark; Austin Mkandawire — engineer-in-chief in the Ministry of Works and Supplies; and Harry Chipeta — Senior Transport Economist in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

TANZANIA

# JUWATA DECRIES VICTIMIZATION OF WORKERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 May 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) yesterday strongly decried managements which had declared workers redundant contrary to the laid down procedures in the on-going cost-reduction exercise.

In a May Day message delivered in Tanga the Union's Secretary General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira, blamed the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development for taking a passive stand when fully aware that genuine complaints of victimisation had been registered.

He pointed out that such complaints were already threatening harmonious relations between the workers and managements in many firms.

Citing the case of sisal estate workers in Tanga Reigon, Ndugu Rwegasira said while some had been laid off, they had not been paid all their dues to facilitate their immediate return to the villages to lead a new life.

He said in many other public and private institutions, the workers had been declared redundant with little efforts being made to pay them their dues.

The JUWATA Secretary-General pointed out that some of the problems facing workers in Tanzania could be solved if his union got greater support and co-operation from the Party, the

Government and employers.

Ndugu Rwegasira said JUWATA would in 1985/86 mobilise the workers to be more conscious of their rights. This, he added, was in line with the challenge thrown by the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, when opening the JUWATA Congress held in Arusha last year.

Ndugu Rwegasira's message also condemned colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and the apartheid system which deviated from the principals of humanism. It expressed solidarity with the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa.

Ndugu Rwegasira said JUWATA firmly backed the United Nation's Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence and paid tribute to Namibian and South African workers who had lost their lives fighting for their rights.

The JUWATA National Chairman, Ndugu Horace Kolimba, when welcoming Mwalimu Nyerere, said despite Tanzania workers experiencing insurmountable problems, they were optimistic of the future.

He attributed this to the fact that Tanzania was a country of workers and peasants.

CSO: 3400/259



TANZANIA

## STAPLE FOOD PRICES DECREASE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 85 p 3

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

PRICES of staples in the country's markets continued to fall last month, following the trend which began seven months ago.

According to the Marketing Development Bureau (MDB) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, maize was selling at its lowest level in 15 months at an average of 166/- per tin at the reporting time.

The price was only three quarters the price paid one year ago, the MDB said in its monthly market bulletin.

"The greatest decreases were recorded in those areas where prices have been skyrocketing over the year, that is northern and north-western region", the bulletin said.

The bulletin said maize prices were constant in the surplus regions of Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mbeya and Iringa but even here they were below last year's prices.

Only Tarime and Musoma had exceptions having recorded prices above 300/- per tin, the bulletin added.

It said significant price reductions were also reported for fresh cassava which sold at an average price of 100/- per tin, a reduction of 28 per cent as compared to March and seven per cent below last year's price.

As for other commodities, the bulletin said, no specific market trend had been observed, but it added that the average price of many products did not change much since the previous month although price variations were often considerable.

Rice, the bulletin said, sold at a constant average price of 40/- per kilo, while a substantial reduction was recorded in Sumbawanga where the price fell by 39 per cent to 21/- per kilo, the lowest price recorded in all markets.

Finger millet and sorghum also went down in price in most markets except in Mbeya and Mtwara where millet and sorghum shot up by 20 and 88 per cent respectively, the bulletin said. It added that millet averaged at 25/16 and sorghum at 16/86 per kilo.

Dried beans, another important protein source, sold at nearly the same price as in March but the regional variations were remarkable. The bulletin said, for example, that a price reduction of 26 per cent was recorded in Mtwara while a price increase of 22 per cent was recorded in Lushoto.

Nationally, the commodity averaged at 24/88 per kilo but Sengerema continued, to report record prices above 70/- per kilo whereas in other places the price varied from 16/- in Sumbawanga to 45/- in Musoma, the bulletin has said.

Regarding vegetables, the bulletin said onions were still expensive averaging at 33/- per kilo, some 5 per cent up as compared to prices in March and 80 per cent up as compared to last year. Regional variations were also extreme for tomatoes, averaging slightly above 28/- per kilo, the bulletin added.

Oranges, cabbages and coconuts had also constant prices averaging respectively at 18/27 per kilo, 12/71 per kilo and 11/14 per nut, the bulletin said.

Meanwhile, Peasants in Shinyanga Rural District have been advised not to use cereals for brewing local beer but to preserve them for use in case of food shortages.

The call was made recently by the Area Commissioner, Ndugu Felix Mwapinga during a tour of villages in the district to inspect this season's harvests.

Ndugu Mwapinga said a study done by agricultural experts on harvests especially sorghum has shown the harvest was satisfactory compared to last season. He said this should not tempt the peasants to use the grains for brewing beer.

TANZANIA

DIESEL SHORTAGES CLOSE BUKOBA INDUSTRIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 85 p 1

[Text]

SEVERAL industries in Bukoba town have suspended production for lack of industrial diesel oil (IDO) and power. *Shihata* has reported.

Industries which have stopped production include the Tanzania Instant Coffee (TANICA), Double Cola and small scale industries which depend on power from the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO).

For the past few days, TANESCO, has had a supply power to vital areas only for lack of diesel.

The Kagera Regional Development Director, Ndugu Godwin Mgendi, said in Bukoba at the weekend that the problem of shortage of diesel would not have been so pronounced had the diesel been supplied from Kisumu in Kenya.

The region, he said, last received a consignment of fuel from Kisumu in March, this year. He did not, however, say how much fuel was received.

Ndugu Mgendi said the region recommends that the system of getting diesel directly from Dar es Salaam should continue while plans to get diesel from Kisumu were being made.

Meanwhile, the Kagera Regional Co-operative Union (KCU) General Manager, Ndugu Gervase Ishengoma, has said

shortage of tyres and coffee thefts were among major problems facing the Union. *Shihata* has reported.

Speaking on the progress of the Union which started purchasing crops last July, Ndugu Ishengoma said in order to facilitate proper performance, 45 lorries were required. Currently, the Union has only 20 lorries working.

He said out of the 20 working trucks, nine were owned by KCU and the rest were from the Kagera Regional Transport Company (RETCO) and the Mwanza Regional Transport Company (KAUMA).

The KCU General Manager noted that individuals with trucks were refusing to haul the crops because there were no tyres and the roads were bad.

A total of 3,500 tonnes of coffee were stranded in Muleba and Karagwe districts because some roads there were impassable.

On coffee thefts, Ndugu Ishengoma admitted that there were minor thefts in primary societies, especially in Karagwe District. He did not specify the amount of coffee stolen.

Until March 31, this year, KCU had purchased 19,588.7 tonnes of coffee worth 253,206/40. It was now preparing to purchase cotton from Biharamulo District next month.

CSO: 3400/259

20 JUNE 1985

## TANZANIA

## CEMENT PLANT RESUMES PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Mbeya cement factory is expected to resume production soon. The plant stopped production two months ago due to lack of coal and foreign exchange to purchase spare parts.

The factory Acting General Manager, Ndugu Djovita Diyami, told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Mbeya yesterday that to start with, the factory would utilise a small stock of coal from Ilima colliery while awaiting more supplies from Zambia.

Ndugu Diyami said negotiations were already underway between the Tanzania Saruji Corporation and the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) to open a letter of credit for importation of 20,000 tonnes of coal worth 16.8 million/- from Zambia.

The factory with the capacity to produce 250,000 tonnes of cement per annum, stopped production in March, this year losing about 1,848,000/- a day.

Ndugu Diyami also disclosed that negotiations were in process to get funds from the East African Development Bank (EADB) for the purchase of spare parts to the Danish — built 450m/- factory.

The spare parts were required for the rehabilitation of factory's lime mining equipment which were old. The factory may also contract management consultants to streamline some of its operations. Previously the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) provided financial and technical advice for the plant.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH PLO--THE Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government have signed an agreement under which the PLO will operate a duty-free shop and two supermarkets in Zanzibar, Shihata reported. The agreement was signed in Zanzibar on Monday by the PLO Ambassador to Tanzania, Abdel Azizi Abougosh, on behalf of his organisation and the Zanzibar Minister for Finance, Ndugu Taimur Saleh Juma, on behalf of the Government. A spokesman of the PLO told Shihata that the shop and the supermarkets would open from the holy month of Ramadhani selling textile materials, leather products and other items. The supermarkets will accept local currency while the duty-free shop will only accept foreign exchange for its imported commodities, the spokesman said. The income accrued from the shops will be used in promoting joint economic ventures especially in agriculture and industrial development, he said. Meanwhile, the PLO plans to open medical centres in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam in the near future under a PLO aid programme. The spokesman, who said the clinic and centre will be opened this year, said that there were already two physicians working with the V. I. Lenin Hospital in Zanzibar. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 May 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/261

ZIMBABWE

## MUGABE BACKS DOWN ON ONE-PARTY STATE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 May 85 p 8

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

MR ROBERT MUGABE'S ruling ZANU (PF) party in Zimbabwe has backed away from the introduction of a one-party state for the next five years.

The Political Affairs Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who holds the No 3 post in the all-powerful party politburo, has said emphatically that the general election still due to be held next month will not be fought on a one-party platform.

This is in conflict with earlier statements that the Government was seeking the people's approval for a one-party system.

"We are not campaigning for a one-party state in the coming election," Mr Nyagumbo told a National Forum meeting in Harare. Its members are mostly liberal whites.

The constitution, he said, entitled individuals to form political parties and until 1990 this provision could not be changed. The Government would respect the constitution and work for unity among the people.

Mr Nyagumbo's comments, made in reply to a question, are the clearest pointer yet that the governing party has ruled out the imposition of a one-party state in defiance of the constitution.

It is true that the party has said before that it will abide by the constitution. But it has also said that if the electorate gives the party a mandate to go ahead with a one-party state, then a piece of paper should not be allowed to stand in the way.

Now Mr Nyagumbo has said the party will not be asking for that mandate at this stage, and political observers are convinced there has been a reappraisal of the strategy to achieve a one-party system.

### Opposition parties

It also cuts the ground from under the feet of opposition parties who have pledged themselves to a campaign against a one-party state.

More than likely the post-election period will see fresh attempts to forge a government of na-

tional unity with representatives from the opposition parties.

For example, Mr Nyagumbo said ZANU (PF) did not intend contesting the white-roll seats because it believed it could work with the independents, led by Mr Bill Irvine and expected to gain a majority of the 20 white seats.

While Mr Nyagumbo predicted his party would make gains at the expense of Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party, he accepted that ZAPU would win about half the Matabeleland seats.

This realistic assessment is a far cry from the electioneering speeches in which ZANU (PF) has called for ZAPU to be wiped out.

The ruling party has apparently accepted that the one-party system, which remains an objective, must drop on the list of priorities and instead the concentration will be on development and building international confidence.

CSO: 3400/274

ZIMBABWE

# AUDITOR-GENERAL SLAMS NATION'S CIVIL SERVICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 85 p 5

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's auditor-general has given a jolting picture of the country's civil service financial administration — inefficient, corrupt and unnecessarily costly.

Mr John Hilligan told "The Record", official organ of the Public Services Association, his staff often felt they were banging their heads against a wall because civil service financial administration was so bad.

Serious collapses were occurring because of poor accountancy reporting, and in some instances reports were so bad they were virtually inauditable.

However, Mr Hilligan said the situation in his department, which is accountable only to Parliament, was not peculiar to Zimbabwe and seemed to be part of

an international trend. He also commended the Government for allowing the situation to be made public.

Mr Hilligan said it should be compulsory for civil servants to report any instances of maladministration or fraud to the secretary of the ministry concerned and to his own office.

"The Ministry of Finance should be able to cut off the money supply to a section where improper activities have been going on, suspending operations there until a thorough investigation has been made and matters have been put right.

"There's a lot of fraud going on. What we are trying to get ministries to understand is that they should be their own watchdogs," Mr Hilligan said.

CSO: 3400/274

ZIMBABWE

# MUZENDA SAYS TRIBALISM BLOCKS NATION'S CULTURAL UNITY

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

**THE Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, says over-emphasis on racial, tribal and regional groupings is a subtle and perverse attempt to create Biafras and bantustans, slowing national and cultural unity in Zimbabwe.**

Interviewed on national cultural unity by Zimbabwe News, the official organ of Zanu (PF) in its April issue, he said: "I believe that the taking up of arms and fighting the war of liberation against colonialism was the supreme act of preserving and restoring the pride and dignity of our people in their way of life and culture."

Colonialism first destroyed a people's confidence economically, spiritually and then culturally. It perpetuated itself by making those it subjugated first look down upon their culture and themselves.

In the past the colonial regime had over-emphasised minor differences to divide and rule, to frustrate and divert the process of organic unity implicit in different people living together.

Cde Muzenda, a member of the Politburo and second secretary of the party, said culture was

a dynamic social process that enabled people to share a similar world view or philosophy of life, values and beliefs.

"As such, Zimbabwe, through the collective and dynamic contributions of its people, is capable of fashioning out commonly accepted values, beliefs, languages and practices, hence it is possible to conceive of a Zimbabwean culture in the making," he said.

Asked whether scientific socialism as proposed by the party did not contradict traditional culture, he said the two were complementary.

"In the past our people lived in communal lands, even the chiefs did not own land, but held it in trust for the people."

When strangers moved into new localities they were given land to plough by their hosts because the sanction was that calamity would befall the community if they did not share what they held with others.

"Scientific socialism only seeks to scientifically analyse and purify a way of life well-known to our people," the Deputy Prime Minister said.

Asked whether scientific socialism would ban religion, he said that the party's viewpoint "has always been that religion is a personal issue and a matter for the individual to decide".

"The only condition we make is that whatever religion is practised, it



should not hamper unity and development."

But during the war of liberation religion had been discouraged in the camps because it had become divisive with everyone arguing about the particular merits of their particular religion.

### HOLY WAR

"But if you like one could say that the war was a holy war against injustice and exploitation."

Asked whether the criticism at times levelled against him was true that while he publicly discouraged traditional beliefs he nevertheless privately practised them, he said:

"I think that there has been a misunderstanding of what I really meant."

"Of course I have said publicly on many occasions there are no such things as zvidoma; they simply do not exist. But that does not mean I discard other aspects of traditional beliefs."

There had been abuse and commercialisation of traditional beliefs.

"In the past when n'angas threw their bones those around would know how to interpret the symbols, but now this knowledge is no longer commonly known and is left only to a few people who can misuse it for their own purposes."

He agreed that the Age of Majority Act had caused an outcry. "But that reaction has been caused by a total misunderstanding of the law. Parents can still receive roora for their daughters."

"Even if the statute sought to change that it would fail. People conform to cultural expectations and an important cultural expectation in our society is that parents receive roora for their daughter."

He said it would have been ridiculous to allow a situation to continue in which teenagers who had fought the war of liberation would be denied the vote until they were 21.

ZIMBABWE

## SEED EXPORTS TO EARN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (FARMING GAZETTE supplement) in English 17 Apr 85  
p 13

[Text]

THE Seed Maize Co-op Company's exports to other African countries should earn Zimbabwe about \$3 million in foreign currency this year.

The company's marketing manager, Mr Innes Louw, said emphasis in exports was placed on countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, but other nations were also traded with.

The firm's biggest export order was 1 145 tonnes of the long season SR52 variety to Tanzania. The government there bought 600 tonnes, while the other 545 tonnes were paid for by Australia, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the European Community.

Zaire bought 500 tonnes of SR52 as well, while South African customers took SR52 and the short-season ZS225.

Cameroon was supplied a mixed bag totalling 50 tonnes, including SR52, ZS107, R90 (a yellow variety), ZS206 (also yellow), ZS225 and some soyabean seed.

The company also dispatched four tonnes of yellow maize seed and two tonnes of soyabean seed to Nigeria, a new market the firm was eager to expand.

Zambia, a steady but static customer, has taken 40 tonnes of SR52

and some mixed varieties.

Small quantities of yellow seed were sent to Mauritius, while Tanzania and Mozambique had each bought a tonne of sorghum seed.

Ten pockets of seed were sent to Uganda as a promotion. Mr Louw said the company saw considerable potential in Uganda and was eager to enlarge that market.

Although the company placed its emphasis on supplying local demand, it was keen to expand exports. Seed supplied by the firm was being tested in Kano, Nigeria, and samples had been sent to India, Oman, Cape Verde and even Kenya, although that country did have an established seed organisation.

Mr Louw added that the Tanzanian deal had been made possible by drought-stricken Kenya's inability to supply seed, and similar exports to Tanzania in future were not guaranteed.

The company was eager to supply other countries, but experienced major difficulties with shipping. Air freight was too costly to transport seed, and this made penetrating African markets even more difficult.

"We'd like to export to many countries, but the logistics involved make it extremely complicated," said Mr Louw.

CSO: 3400/267

ZIMBABWE

FRG ENVOY URGES EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (FARMING GAZETTE supplement) in English 17 Apr 85  
p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE, traditionally a supplier of raw materials such as minerals and agricultural commodities to West Germany, has been urged to diversify into exports of manufactured goods like clothing, canned foods and furniture, for which markets local products can compete.

In a recent interview with *The Gazette*, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Harare, Baron Franz Freiherr von Mentzingen, said that his country is Zimbabwe's third most important buyer and fourth most important supplier.

Exports from Zimbabwe to West Germany are mainly ferrochrome, nickel, various ores, tin, tobacco, coffee and cotton. Germany's exports to Zimbabwe include vehicles, machinery for all sectors, electro-technical products, chemical raw materials and end products for agriculture and industry.

MUCH INTEREST

"In the interests of Zimbabwe", said the ambassador, "we would like to see more manufactured goods from here to Germany. For example, in certain commercial circles in Germany, there is much interest in importing high-quality, competitively-priced furniture from here. Zimbabwe should definitely look more to that market — even adapting designs to suit European tastes.

"Other goods which will sell well in Germany are items like high-quality clothing and canned foods. I believe that Zimbabwean

cheese, which is excellent, is actually being sold in Germany — in stiff competition with cheeses from such places as Holland. So, with guaranteed supply and quality control, Zimbabwe can do well even in the most competitive markets".

Efforts are underway, he continued, for Zimbabwe to get into the export of off-season tropical fruit, flowers and vegetables to West Germany, and these "seem promising".

The ambassador said that a lot of ongoing activity between the two countries serves to ease the entry of Zimbabwean products into the German market. A German export adviser is currently on secondment to the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) and his job is to promote Zimbabwean exports worldwide; Zimbabwe participated regularly in trade fairs in Germany. The Zimbabwe Weeks held in Hamburg and Sindelfingen last May allowed Zimbabwe to introduce many products there.

"The event demonstrated that the Zimbabwean manufacturing sector, in particular the food industry and high-quality clothing, can compete there and collect orders".

REGULAR PARTICIPATION

Germany is also a regular participant in such Zimbabwean events as the Trade Fair in Bulawayo, the Harare Show, the Rural Technology Fair and the Book Fair. Germany has even financed a "fair expert" who looked into the possibility of improving the Bulawayo Trade Fair.

Although final figures for total Zimbabwe/Germany trade and commerce are not yet to hand, indications are that Zimbabwe achieved a surplus in trade with that country last year.

"This is a most welcome development from the German point of view", said Baron von Mentzingen "and it fits well into our general policy of opening our markets for developing countries, strengthening their economies so as to facilitate their integration into the world economy".

#### **'SUSCEPTIBLE' EXPORTS**

However, he said, while Germany's exports are mainly capital goods which are best suited for growing industries, "Zimbabwe's exports are particularly susceptible to the vicissitudes of the world economy (minerals) and to overseas consumer demand which cannot be enlarged at will (for example, tobacco and cotton).

"A long-term extension of trade and stabilisation at an even higher level would therefore appear to require a larger share of manufactured goods in Zimbabwe's exports and real-term GNP growth — that is, first of all, increased investment".

The German commodity import programme, which provided about \$6 million for Zimbabwean imports from Germany last year, is likely to be increased this year, said Baron von Mentzingen. Part of it will be for general imports and the rest will be earmarked for the agricultural sector.

CSO: 3400/267

ZIMBABWE

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS HEAD LIST

Harare SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

**SOUTH AFRICA** was Zimbabwe's largest trading partner in 1983, according to the latest statement of external trade released by the Central Statistical Office last week.

Out of the \$1 061m worth of imports the Zimbabwean economy consumed in 1983, more than \$259m came from South Africa, followed by the United Kingdom's \$121m.

Zimbabwean exports in the same year totalled nearly \$1 026m and the South African economy absorbed just over \$190m worth. The United Kingdom imported \$119m from Zimbabwe in the same period.

However, the country's largest foreign currency earner, tobacco, found its biggest market in the United Kingdom which imported more than \$50m worth.

In that year, Zimbabwe's total exports of tobacco and beverages amounted to \$232m, second only to manufactured goods whose exports were \$343m.

Of the East European countries, Bulgaria and Romania were the largest importers of Zimbabwean goods, approximately \$10m each. The Soviet Union was not listed.

Significant imports from East European countries came only from Romania, just over \$2m most of which comprised chemicals for fertilisers.

The country's total exports increased by nearly \$218m from its 1982 figure of \$807m while the total imports fell by \$20m from its previous year figure of \$1 081m.

Gold sales, not included in the total figures of exports and imports, remained unchanged in the years 1982 and 1983 at \$104m.

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ZIMBABWE

## COAL FROM SENGWA COULD SAVE IMPORTS, PROVIDE FUEL

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (FARMING GAZETTE supplement) in English 17 Apr 85  
p 2

[Text]

A SPECIAL low-phosphorus, low-sulphur coal which Zimbabwe's ferro-alloy industry now imports from South Africa, can be mined in Zimbabwe, according to Rio Tinto (RTZ). The company is examining the possibility of using this coal, found at Sengwa, to produce diesel fuel and ammonia.

RTZ's new managing director, Mr K J Fergusson, told *The Gazette* this week however, that a major obstacle to commencement of exploitation of the company's Sengwa coalfields was too low a level of demand for the coal within Zimbabwe.

"The Sengwa deposits can produce a grade of coke suitable for the country's metallurgical industry", said Mr Fergusson. "The problem is that demand in Zimbabwe is fairly small. With Sengwa being such a remote location, it is not enough to justify opening up a new project".

He said that further tests are currently underway, to determine other ways of making such an operation more viable. Initial tests were carried out in 1974, another RTZ spokesman said, when other possible uses for the Sengwa coal were looked at. These included petro-chemicals.

"At that time", he said, "the most obvious use was, because Wankie coal is high in sulphur and Sengwa coal low in sulphur, substitution for the low-sulphur reductants for which the ferro-alloy industry has to import coal and coke from South Africa.

These are used in furnaces as reducing agents for ferro-chrome production. Recently, the spokesman continued, the government re-

quested RTZ to revive the idea.

"We did an exercise which showed that, in collaboration with Union Carbide, potential viability depended on what proportion of substitution we could achieve for their imports.

"At the moment, the potential market — the supply to Union Carbide of the equivalent of their current imports — is too small to get Sengwa off the ground on that basis alone. Other forms of utilisation of the coal will have to be found".

The spokesman said that sales would have to reach about half a million tonnes annually "to get another coalfield going in this country". Zimbabwe's monthly imports are believed to be around only 8 000 tonnes of the special coal.

"What has to happen", the RTZ spokesman continued, "is that major internal utilisation must be found. We are keen on production of diesel fuel and ammonia — therein lies the future of this country. Most people will be involved in agriculture. That means fuel and fertiliser".

At the moment, although an export market may exist, "the railway infrastructure is not suited for reasonably cheap railage ... By the time the coal would get to the port, we would be making a loss", the spokesman said.

"It was concluded recently that the cost of putting in a road for a pilot scheme was at least \$2,5 million — too high — because of the remoteness of the coalfields. However, Sweden is working towards this development — for

both agriculture and mining in the area — but there is no possibility of completing the road within the next five years”.

Mr John Fox, financial director at Union Carbide, commented that “we do import quite a large quantity of low-phosphorus, low-sulphur coal from South Africa — the type that we are unable to get from Wankie.

“If there were to be a domestic supply established, it would certainly save us all a lot of money”.

The Sengwa coal is found very near the surface, RTZ's spokesman said. “It is just a question of removing a small amount of waste to get started”.

CSO: 3400/267

ZIMBABWE

# PEASANT CO-OP EARNINGS FROM MINING CHROME IN NGEZI

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

AN enterprising group of peasants from the Ngezi communal lands last year made about \$280 000 through mining chrome in the Great Dyke west of Harare.

The peasants formed a co-operative in October 1982 and the 78 members started prospecting for the metal using picks and shovels.

There were no earth-moving machines for the emergent miners venturing into a highly specialised field, hitherto the preserve of multinational corporations.

But in just 12 months last year, the group broke ground, mining a record number of tonnes of chrome ore which they sold to a subsidiary of Union Carbide, an American multinational corporation.

"They earned \$278 022,59 through the sale of all that chrome ore," said the Minister of Mines, Ode Callistus Ndlovu, in an interview with Ziana.

"The Ngezi group has been the most successful of all our mining attempts. Its success has been very encouraging and it is a sign that co-operatives can work because mining is much more difficult as it is not only labour intensive but also capital intensive."

The minister said co-operatives were overseen by the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation. Each co-operative had a resident ZMDC expert to advise the emergent miners.

A spokesman for the ZMDC said there were now 15 such mining co-operatives but they were not all operational. "Some are prospecting while others are in the active mining business," said the spokesman.

He said the ZMDC would move to the north of the Great Dyke this year where it expected to launch about 10 to 15 more mining co-operatives.

CSO: 3400/268



ZIMBABWE

# INCREASED SOUTH AFRICAN RAIL RATES WILL AFFECT NATION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (FARMING GAZETTE supplement) in English 17 Apr 85  
p 2

[Text]

**RAILAGE** charges to South Africa, affecting much of Zimbabwe's agricultural and mining exports, went up slightly from the beginning of this month in line with an increase in South African rail rates.

Several other countries in the region, including Zambia, Botswana and Swaziland, will also be affected by the South African Transport Services higher rail rates. SATS has brought in the increases to reduce their R750 million deficit by R227 in the coming financial year, according to the Africa Economic Digest magazine.

Local import and export agencies said they had been warned of higher prices but as yet had no exact rates. However, the National Railways of Zimbabwe said they have the latest tariff booklets available.

CSO: 3400/267

ZIMBABWE

BITUMEN SHORTAGE HINDERING ESSENTIAL ROAD MAINTENANCE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (FARMING GAZETTE supplement) in English 17 Apr 85  
p 2

[Text]

A SERIOUS shortage of bitumen, the binder used in road surfacing, is aggravating the rapid deterioration of the country's tarred roads and streets.

As reported in *The Gazette* of March 15, Zimbabwe's \$1 000 million investment in its tarred road network is at risk because of lack of funds for necessary maintenance and rehabilitation. Last week, spokesmen for important end-users of bitumen confirmed that a shortage of this substance in the country was affecting even the work currently scheduled.

One said that for three months, from the beginning of December last year, there were no deliveries at all of bitumen (which is imported), into Zimbabwe. When supplies did start to "trickle" in in March, they were at a much lower level than previously.

"As a result", the spokesman continued, "we have had completion of some of our major contracts delayed by several weeks. This includes the paving of Chegutu grain silo, which is in fact nearly complete now." The silo cannot be used until this work is finished.

SMALL AMOUNTS

"From our Harare asphalt plant, we have just not been able to supply many of the contractors who draw bitumen for such work as driveways, tennis courts and minor road work since Christmas. We are only now able to supply very small amounts".

He said that all the country's bituminised roads are badly in need of maintenance, including re-sealing. "None of this work has taken place now for a number of months. That is one reason for the bad potholes in Harare".

A spokesman for a large bitumen emulsion manufacturer confirmed that "the actual bitumen allocated for use in Zimbabwe during January to June, 1985, is some 30% of that requested for the period by end-users of all road authorities — at a time when the need for maintenance is accentuated by the damage resulting from the recent heavy rains, plus a need to tackle a backlog of overdue maintenance".

ALLOCATION

This small quantity is understood to have been made available through a currency allocation much reduced from previous levels, he said.

"The second half of this year will be an important period for the country's bituminised roads and streets — in maintenance to repair weaknesses exposed by the recent wet season and to protect other surfaces from similar damage; in new construction to progress with improvement to surfaced standard and in reducing the backlog of overdue treatment. Adequate bitumen will be essential for this work".

He explained that, although roads are commonly described as being tarred, bitumen is the predominant binder used. A residue from the refining of oil, the substance has to be imported. As a binder, it is more durable and less costly in maintenance than tar.

In Zimbabwe, bitumen is allocated on a national basis through a committee representative of the government (as procurers) and of end-users. No comment on the shortage was forthcoming from this committee.

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